DECLASSIFIED EXCISE

April 1, 1968 - Monday

Yesterday's flight across the Atlantic was unmarred by even a crumb of discomfort. I had the pleasure of Tommy Thompson's company, read for several hours, then descended at Dulles Field, there to be met by Sheldon Krys, who [redacted] generously proposed this courtesy and convenience. Neither played, nor was victim of April Fools pranks today.

E and Nicky, the former staying with the John Coopers, the latter with Letitia Elliott, dined with me at the Metropolitan. The President appeared on television at 9 o'clock. His announcement of no more bombing beyond the 20th parallel in Vietnam was startling enough. But this was insignificent to his viewers compared with his concluding statement renouncing, in the name of national unity, any pretension to the Democratic nomination at Chicago. What a bombshell; how the pundits will flounder tomorrow trying to interpret its consequences. Almost everything about Lyndon Johnson seems outsize; in this instance his decision was colossal--it is as if Julius Caesar had not [redacted] crossed the Rubicon. Bed at 5 a.m. London time.

April 2, 1968 - Tuesday

Went to my Wisconsin Avenue office this morning; my books were intact, though smothered in dust.

Faithful Truman, nattier than ever, took me to the airport, where I joined E, Dave and Nicky for a Piedmont flight to Lynchburg. [redacted] drove them a bit unsteadily in a rented Hertz Ford--not having conducted a vehicle for twelve months--to Staunton Hill. The daffodils [redacted]are out, as are the Chinese and Japanese cherry trees; dogwood buds are full, almost ready to flower, the standard wistarias outside E's window are shrouded in promising purple mist. Except for three large oaks, gauntly standing, killed by lightning last summer, the grounds were in good order.

Struggled all afternoon in the end room of the old colonnade to extract books from [redacted]ecurity Storage cartons and shelve them. There were six or seven thousand at least to be rearranged, some of which we tentatively did last year.

It is sunny and warm today, the temperature near 70°. I sent this letter to President Johnson:

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY [redacted] DATE 9/2/8
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

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April 1, 1968

Dear Mr. President:

It was with a mixture of distress and exaltation that I heard your speech last night--distress over your decision not to continue for another term, exaltation over the nobility of your action, the most impressive example of enlightened unselfishness in American political history.

It is a privilege to have had a part in your Administration, and I have never felt this as keenly as now. You are not only a Great Man but a Good Man.

Faithfully yours,

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Elizabeth has three helpers, Mattie, Emmett (niece), and Alfred (grandson). She busily turns out delicious fried foods (chicken, spare ribs, shrimps, etc.) and has lost none of her cunning with desserts. We have been drinking Gruaud Larose 1949, and Leoville Lascases 1945, and a not too good Meursault Charmes 1947 from Joseph Drouhin. We have no white wines later than 1947 or reds after 1949. Even yet I should restock the cellar.

April 3, 1968 - Wednesday

Went to see Mrs. Pete Carter and her son Mike this afternoon. Pete died two weeks ago of an unsuspected liver cancer. We only learned of this last night. His parents , who live in a cottage by the garage, are old and retired. It was an especially close and devoted family group. They came originally from Kentucky, but have lived here more than thirty years.

I offered them their houses rent free for as long as they care to stay. Mike, aged nineteen, will now be their sole support except for Mr. Carter's pension. He is threatened by the draft, so I telephoned Reginald Pettus at Keysville to query whether this could not be deferred. Pettus had already moved on the case and is hopeful.

April 4, 1968 - Thursday

The third day of rain. Worked mostly in the libraries.

Pettus brought his wife and three girls to see us this afternoon. He is a vigorous, fine, able,sympathetic man. He was shot down near Dresden as a bomber pilot during the war, parachuted into a tree, and became a prisoner. He has a small Cessna for use in local journeys.

Audrey's part of Staunton Hill--about 2350 acres--was sold by her executors to the U. S. Plywood Company for $400,000; the farm machinery and cattle were disposed of at auction last Friday. The Plywood Company has offered me about half the acreage, including lowgrounds, for $375,000. They must think I am a fancy gull.

Tonight we had the dreadful news of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Nobel prize Negro leader. He was shot by a white man in Memphis, Tennessee. This outrage has aroused deep indignation everywhere; there were some twenty riots reported today as a consequence of it.

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April 5, 1968 - Friday

President JOHNSON HAS DECLARED Sunday a day of mourning for Dr. King; flags will be half-masted. He is leaving this morning for Honolulu for a war conference, and has asked the Congress to hear him on Monday night in extraordinary session. Hubert Humphrey has not decided whether to be a candidate; LBJ's magnaminous withdrawal has nonplussed all the politicians--they seldom know how to behave or act in an unorthodox situation.

Walked and talked with E. The boys are most companionable. We all miss Sasha, who is vacationing in the Virgin Islands.

No sun since Monday; light rains day and night.

This evening we heard on the radio accounts of violence inspired by Dr. King's assassination. The military have been called in to augment the police in Washington, D.C.; in Detroit and other cities the sale of liquor has been banned, and people are warned to stay off the streets. Arson is widespread, motorists in certain places can buy gasoline only when it is pumped directly into their tanks.

The prospect of reaction by the Whites is quite appalling. Here, in remote Charlotte County, where during most of my adult life I have tried to foster satisfactory interracial relations, Reginald Pettus informs me there is a strong Ku Klux Klan branch; the bigoted poor whites in such little communities as Scuffletown proclaim they will "keep the nigger in his place;" despite this, desegregation in the local public schools is working fairly well, though most of the colored children are forced to be standees in the long bus rides to and from their homes.

The population of the County in the last twenty-seven years has shrunk from 16,000 to 12,000. The majority of the spirited younger whites elect to emigrate, as do many of the more enterprising Negroes.

In rearranging the books, one occasionally flicks over pages to discover such nuggets as these:

Lord Shelburne, during a duel with Mr. Fullarton, was shot in the groin. Upon being asked how he did, he replied gracefully, after inspecting the wound: "I think that Lady Shelburne will be none the worse for it."

A Frenchman, suspicious of his wife, finally discovered her lover in a tall clock case in the wife's bedroom. The husband demanded "What the devil are you doing there?" The answer was, "Ah! Je me promène."

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April 6, 1968 - Saturday

Temperature unseasonably cool this morning at 40°. Davie left for Boston. I am so content to see him happy, gay, and an omnivorous reader, also ready in disputation. I am told he is unusually handsome, as is Nicky; they are both 6 foot 2 inches tall.

Riots continue in the large cities. There is still a curfew in Washington; many stores there have been burned and looted. Federal troops have been sent to Chicago. 9500 US troops and National Guardsmen are now on duty in Washington. The Governor of Maryland has declared Baltimore in a state of emergency. Carmichael, the Trinidadian apostle of violence, has called on the negroes to arm themselves and kill "honkies

Our racial problems are far more grave than anything that has happened in this country since the Civil War. One terrible result has been the destruction and looting by colored people of their own neighbors' houses and property. President Johnson is in the tragic position of being the first President who has addressed himself vigorously to an amelioration of the conditions of discrimination that are now bearing such bitter fruit. His predecessors paid lip service to equality; he has tried to bring it about. I feel his convictions on the subject are sincere and profound, regardless of his general unpopularity. He has cancelled his trip to Honolulu, and will remain at the White House.

The sun came out this afternoon, and there were sudden thrusts of bloom. Graceful white dogwoods are in delicate flower all about us.

E and I have had several interviews with the Carter family. Pete was only fifty when he died. The elder Carters [redacted] find themselves desperately bereft; he visited them twice a day.

Raised Elizabeth and Jamie's wages; they are jewels, though expensive ones. Newspapers carry the story of British cabinet changes. Dick Crossman is transferred from leadership of the House of Commons to the task of reshaping welfare and education policies; Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, becomes Leader of the House. Gladwyn Hughes, Secretary of State for Wales, takes over Agriculture. Labor Minister Ray Gunter leaves his "bed of nails" for the Ministry of Power, where he replaces Richard Marsh, who steps into Barbara Castle's post as Transport Minister. Lively red-headed Mrs. Castle is to be in charge of the Government's controversial wage and price policy with the title of First Secretary of State. None of these changes are electrifying.

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April 7, 1968 - Sunday

Sunny, cloudless day. We left, after an early lunch, for the Lynchburg airport. Jamie, Elizabeth, their grandchildren Emmette and Alfred, with their helper Mattie, saw us off at the house, Elizabeth in tears. It is always sad to leave this admirable couple, who, at the most, lay eyes on us only once a year, and then usually for less than a week. Distribution of largesse was well received.

An old two-engined Piedmont Airlines Fairchild put us down at Washington airport. One saw smoke beyond the Capitol from burning buildings. Curfew yesterday was at 4 p.m., with a fine of $300 against any one found thereafter on the streets without good cause.

There were no taxis at the airport. A robust porter wheeled our baggage through subterranean passages to Eastern Airlines, where we boarded the shuttle for New York. We stayed at the River Club; Nicky is to be with Alfred and Priscilla Jaretski. The three of us dined at Mario's Villa d'Este, where a modest meal cost almost forty dollars; ten years ago it would have been one-third that sum.

A great deal of reading today--George Ball's The Discipline of Power, and Great True Spy Stories, edited by Allen Dulles. Was cheered by a quotation in a magazine from Psalms XXX, 11: "Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing; Thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness."

April 8, 1968 - Monday

Up betimes. Hired car, no taxis available, to go to Kennedy Airport at 8 a.m. Our Pan American jet started the four hour trip to Barbados at 9:15, meagrely stocked with passengers.

Descended in 80° heat at Bridgetown, to be met by a Secretary-Consul from our Embassy. I had cabled for a hired car, but Ambassador Mann, absent in the States, [redacted] placed his own at our disposal. I am told that Mann, a rich Philadelphian, originally a Russian, has been a large contributor to Democratic Party funds. He asked for an Embassy, no matter how small, and was rewarded with this one. It is said he has, in the few months he has served here, succeeded in becoming cordially disliked. His redeeming quality is a genuine love of music, and he is reputed to be an excellent pianist.

Arrived at Heron Bay, enchanted to see always affectionate Ronnie Tree. Our suitcases, despatched by Pan Am from London ten days ago,

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containing all our tropical clothes, have not been discovered, so we made do with borrowed bathing suits, supplementing them for evening with purchases from the Sandy Lane Hotel Boutique.

Had interesting talk with Ronnie, who keeps well abreast of world events. He has done wonders here in the field of race relations. I am sad beyond reckoning over what has happened at home. The generally bad treatment of American negroes over the whole of our history has been a disgrace to humanity. I have little faith in the remedies now proposed being more than partially effective. The only real solutions would require an almost revolutionary change in white prejudices on the subject. Negro advocates of the belligerent exercise of Black Power command a considerable following, but the statistic of the Blacks comprising only eleven percent of our population is deadly to their program. The answer should be in reason, not in violence, but this unhappy race has for too long had its legitimate hopes frustrated to trust White promises of pie in the sky, or religious exhortations to look for comfort in the next world after suffering in this one.

April 9, 1968 - Tuesday

Roy MacLaren, second man in the UN Canadian delegation, arrived this morning from Caracas to stay in the cottage. After talking to him I share Ronnie's enconiums on him. He reminds me in appearance of Phil Graham. He recently spent over two months in India, and is unimpressed by their younger civil servants. The MacLarens, despairing of having offspring, adopted two children; now she is pregnant.

He says that when he first met Mrs. Lester Pearson she formed an intense dislike for him, seemingly because he referred to her husband by his first name. Vainly he explained that the Prime Minister had expressly asked him to do so. This did not mollify her, for she continued to upbraid him for impertinence. Ronnie tactfully intervened to observe he had undergone the same experience with Churchill, when Prime Minister, and had only reluctantly accustomed himself to addressing the great man as Winston.

We all lunched with Hope and Edgar Scott. With another Philadelphia couple, they bought fifteen years ago from Edward Cunard his beautiful small Italinate villa a quarter mile along the beach from here. Mrs. Courtney Jenkins from Baltimore introduced herself to me while we were swimming. Both her husband's and her own parents were my childhood friends. She, a daughter of Pattie Symington, has

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the almost invariably attractive manners and looks of that family, which is soon to hold a reunion with an expected attendance of two hundred members. We had an excellent lunch of flying fish and Barbadian okra.

The same group dined tonight at Ronnie's. E and I are at last in possession of our missing suitcases, so need no longer dress in semi-town wear. The ease of life in this house is almost incredible. A small army of picturesque negro servants, under the supervision of the Crichtonesque Brown, anticipate one's every want.

April 10, 1968 - Wednesday

After a morning of beachwork under the perpetually picture postcard sky, Ronnie motored his four guests this afternoon across the island to see Codrington College, the magnificent gift of Sir Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710, in the attractive house adjoining the College, Codrington was not only a great landowner in Barbados but elsewhere in the West Indies--his library at All Souls in Oxford is another example of his liberality and wealth. His descendants now live in England and have no estates here.

We stopped at the St. John's parish church, destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1837 with Gothic interior fretwork. In its graveyard there is a tablet to a Seventeenth Century Paleologue, reported to be the heir of the last of the Byzantine Emperors.

The Avons are not here, but we visited their charming place with its glorious views, unusual trees (a specimen of the rare cannonball tree is there with great round fruit balls said to be solid enough to kill any one on whom they drop), and imaginatively planned garden.

The temperature on the College Coast seemed ten degrees cooler than at Heron's Bay, but I should not like to stay there long because of the velocity of the Trade Winds.

Virginia and Walton Butterworth came to dinner tonight with their hosts, the ex-Dugdales (He was in the House of Commons with Ronnie, is now a peer, but I do not know his name). Walt told me he expected to resign soon, leave Ottawa, and retire to Princeton where he has bought a house.

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April 11, 1968 - Thursday

I overroasted this morning, so had to be disenflamed by an external application of lukewarm tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Barbadian negroes, and Dr. and Mrs. Asa Briggs (he the Vice-Chancellor of Sussex University) lunched with us at a table set out on grass next the flower garden. We had flying fish roe yesterday, and the fish itself today, deliciously cooked in another of the many native fashions.

Mr. Nichols is high up in the Barbadian Civil Service, and his pretty wife, who majored in history at Oxford, is a Latin teacher. She thinks Latin will be dropped within a few years from the prescribed curriculum, already overcrowded, in view of the growing popularity of courses in French and Spanish.

The Briggs were, as usual, full of vitality and agreeability.

Tonight Nan and Hugh Kindersley, Dorothy and Henry Breck, came to dinner. Hugh is with reason gratified over his Rolls-Royce Company securing the enormous Lockheed order for engines--he believes the amounts involved will finally run into billions of dollars. He thinks the British economy will stage a sharp recovery if adequate price income controls are enacted and enforced, a large if.

April 12, 1968 - Friday

Good Friday. E went to church, I malingered. Kay Graham called me from Washington yesterday, asking me to telephone her. This I did this morning. It seems she has inconclusively, and almost casually, talked to George Weidenfeld, who is now in Washington, about a joint book publishing enterprise in the United States, to be owned by the Post and George. I told her I knew nothing of Weidenfeld's financial operations, but, as a publisher he was amongst the most enterprising in the world, audacious, indefatigable in pursuit of ideas and authors, sometimes, because of his aesthetic sense, a sponsor of works on which he was certain to lose money, and altogether an interesting fellow.

Happy Ward and his wife came to lunch. I had often heard of him as perhaps the most famous tropical architect. His appearance does not belie his name--under a thatch of white hair his face beams with cheer. He has a staff of thirty assistants, and now confines himself to designing. At seventy, he is still pursued by clients. He has commissions for a dozen hotels in the West Indies, orders for houses

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in Switzerland, France, Italy, Mexico and otherwhere, but the project upon which he lovingly and wittily expatiated is a 3500 acre development in Australia.

For some reason, conversation turned to dangers in the seas off Australia. After the expected shark stories, Ward told us of the Sea Wasp, a colorless marine creature, presumably a Portuguese Man O'War type, contact with which he claims will lead within minutes to paralysis and death. Some one else then cheerfully related how bees imported from Africa to Brazil, to improve honey cultivation, have become man killers on a large scale.

Our perils here are minor, though in each room is a notice warning against sitting under the huge manchineel trees on the patio after rain. Never leave towels under manchineel trees, and above all do not apply these towels to the face. It is said the poison is such as to cause even eyeballs to extrude. In the water, one is enjoined to keep clear of the reef because of coral and sea urchins.

There is an extraordinary and fortunate dearth of insects on Barbados, making eating outdoors the custom.

Members of Parliament, on vacation here, gravitate to hospitable Ronnie. I missed one couple in the late afternoon, but afterwards we met Sir Charles Taylor (Conservative MP for Eastbourne) and his wife.

Tonight, Mr. Arnott, an Australian friend of Ronnie, arrived to stay. He is head of Quantas in the United States, based at San Francisco; a forceful fellow, [redacted] a likely future President of that airline. The MacLarens have all their meals, except breakfast, with us. They are entertaining, congenial, and intelligent. She is from Memphis, Tennessee. Roy considers Lord Caradon (Hugh Foot) the star Ambassador at the UN. He likes Arthur Goldberg, thinks he is a man of ability and firm character, but a relatively unimpressive debater, with a monotonous, rasping voice.

April 13, 1968 - Saturday

Swam before breakfast. It is said the water and air temperature throughout the year remains about 80° (plus a little) Fahrenheit. If hurricanes occur they are likely to strike in September and October.

Ambassador Mann and his wife came this morning to look at the house. Our Government does not provide them with a residence, but will this autumn lease for them Jack Hemter's place, with a purchase option. Meanwhile, Mann is considering taking Ronnie's house for six months. He could probably get it, fully staffed, for $3,000 a month.

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The Ambassador is in some trouble with the authorities, [redacted]quent upon having smuggled in a dog, a heinous offense. He seems [redacted]sensitive on the subject. He is reported to be prepared to lavish as much of his fortune as necessary on official representation. His wife, red-haired and outgoing, is a less rugged character.

Mann prefers Barbados to the New Jersey Coast, Palm Beach, Miami, or any other resort where he has previously lived. He told me that Dr. Weitzmann, after a successful trip to Miami to raise money for Israel, referred to the city as a "Golden Spittoon."

We were joined for lunch today by Frank (Ronnie's Secretary who has been resident here for twelve years), and by Mr. and Mrs. Tapsell, a Conservative MP. They are an attractive couple. E and he plunged into conversation about Albany, where, as a bachelor, he lived for seven years. Now with young children, who, like dogs are forbidden there, he is in a quandary as to what to do with his Chambers. His London brokerage firm has just bought a seat on our Mid-West Stock Exchange, the first ever to do so.

Having finished George Ball's book, a provocative, thoughtful, well-written product of mature reflection, I have since rummaged about in Ronnie's library, my interest being most engaged by his architectural and art books.

Tonight, I missed the cocktail visit of a Venzuelan friend of Ronnie, accompanied by what all the ladies agreed was a beautiful girl friend. The Smith-Rylands came to dinner from their home in the hills where we went last year--a good-looking couple, she a [redacted] of Lord Cowdray.

April 14, 1968 - Easter Sunday

Marvellous day. The others went to church--I [redacted]ere, and will go this afternoon.

Am reading Ken Galbraith's novel, Triumph, but will not finish it. Stylistically, it is, like all his writings, excellent. His strong bias against the State Department and its officers is evident throughout, and di[redacted]s the real meaning of the narrative, viz. how should the United [redacted] deal with Latin-American dictators. In spite of his wit and desc[redacted]ve powers this first novel seems to me shallow and dull. As a contrast, I have skipped through a pot-boiling biography of John Huston, whose picturesque personality emerges from masses of mossy prose.

Lee MacLaren and I walked to Ronnie's parish church--St. George's--expecting to attend Evensong. We were an hour and a half too early, but amused ourselves by reading inscriptions on church tablets and neglected tombs. One Anglican parish priest lived to be 99; his wife did not keep pace with him beyond her seventies. We could not wait for the service which commenced at dinner time.

Ronnie is really the King of Barbados. His goodness and organizing skill is almost everywhere apparent on this island, and his influence deservedly great. Of all the people I have known in my life, I consider him the most generous and hospitable.

For lunch today, in addition to five house guests, he had Lord Caradon, an Ambassador from Uganda (Dr. Apoll Kiranda, an unpleasant, chip on the shoulder individual), John Bennett (British High Commissioner to Barbados, a friend of Marina and Cy Sulzberger from Jugoslav days) and Anne Scotten. Bob Scotten, retired Foreign Service Officer, remains comatose in a local hospital. A sad case. After years of devoted care of an invalid, incapable of consecutive thought, [redacted] she went to Europe for six weeks. Upon her return she visited him; there was a glimmer of recognition, then the remark "Where the hell have you been?" followed by silence.

April 15, 1968 - Monday

High wind and pounding surf today, probably because of a moon eclipse. Ronnie went off to an official lunch, while we, the MacLarens, and Henry Arnott knocked back our daily quota of Rum Punches and Bloody Marys before addressing ourselves to the ever surprising and satisfactory culinary masterpieces of Carmen, the Trees' superb cook.

For the first time, I donned mufti, and with Ronnie, and the MacLarens, brave with neckties and shoes, motored to the Inauguration Ceremonies at the Centre for Multi-Racial Studies of the University of the West Indies and the University of Sussex. Buildings are burgeoning at Cave Hill for this and other purposes, on land given by the Barbados Government, the structures erected at the expense of the British Government.

The opening remarks were made by Asa Briggs, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex. He proclaimed a minute of silence in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, before announcing the naming of the hall, in which we were gathered, after him.

The Prime Minister of Barbados, Errol Barrow, followed with a speech marked by erudition and humour. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, Sir Philip Sherlock, KBE, continued the discourses with perhaps the best of today's superlative speeches. The wind-up of this part of the proceedings brought Dr. Eric Williams, Pro-Chancellor of the University of West Indies, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, into action. He walks alone as a politician, is brilliant, deaf, bitter, opinionated, and a man of many talents. Indeed, one is deeply impressed by the top West Indians; they are men and women of mark.

After an interval, Lord Caradon gave us the works under the title "Race Relations in International Affairs." A skilled and ingratiating orator, he described his topic as representing the greatest problem of the rest of our century. His solution was hazy--he wanted Rhodesia, South Africa, all of White Africa disciplined, penalized, and brought to book, but how this was to be achieved he did not suggest, except for throwing off the possibility of a youth crusade. I was left in uncertainty as to how this might be organized, for the only parallel I could call to mind was the Children's Crusade against the Turks in the Middle Ages that culminated (or did it?) in the brothels of the Mediterranean Coast.

Back home, we welcomed a new guest, Brigitta Liebersen, formerly a famous ballet dancer, now married to an executive of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. She [redacted] left New York by Pan American this morning, believing she had two suitcases in the hold. They have vanished. She was furbished out tonight with a Penelope dress, but is naturally a bit downcast over her naked plight.

I was happy to see Barksdale Hamlett at this afternoon's meeting. A severe heart attack in his early fifties caused him to retire from the Army, in which he seemed destined to occupy the highest posts, and become President of Norwich University in Vermont. During the ceremonies I sat next to Dr. Springer, Barbadian by birth, a member of the Commonwealth Secretariat at Marlborough House. He was recently accorded the distinction of being chosen an Honorary Fellow of All Souls at Oxford.

We hear clearly each night at seven the BBC world-wide broadcast. The US and North Vietnam are still at odds over a meeting place for their conferees.

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April 16, 1968 - Tuesday

The surf pounded the beach all night, but the skies are clear. The morning Advocate (Roy Thomson's newspaper) stated the President is flying to Hawaii to meet South Korean President Park. In his entourage is Jack McCain, newly appointed Cincpac. I shall miss Jack's stimulating presence in London, but am glad for his sake this coveted Pacific plum has fallen to him.

Henry Arnott went to the airport after midnight and recouped Mrs. Liebersen's two errant suitcases. He says some airlines employ over 100 highly paid men and women for the sole purpose of tracing missing baggage. The theft rate is not alarming, but elaborate precautions must be taken to hold it down.

It seems the Smith-Rylands name was the result of Smith's father, a respectable barrister in the Midlands, being left a fortune by a rich, elderly, female client. Out of gratitude, he hyphenated.

E, Ronnie and I lunched with the Crathornes (Duggans) in the attractive house they rent from the Normanbys. Lady Crathorne is intensely interested in the Atlantic College, and like her sister, Lady Elliott, is active in many educational and other civic enterprises.

Barksdale Hamlett came to see us this afternoon.

Before dinner tonight, E and I went to drink at the Scotten's. How Scottie has survived for so long his inoperable cancer puzzles the medical men who have attended him. He lives in a small hospital here run by German speaking nuns from Milwaukee, directed by three Canadian and one negro doctor. Staying with her is an engaging Frenchman, Comte d'Origny, who lives for three months each year on a French plantation at Martinique. It was deserted by his family soon after the Revolution, managed not unprofitably by agents, until he assumed charge of it some years ago. French friends have told us his house, built early in the Eighteenth Century, is the finest on the island.

When Robespierre sent out his cutthroats to exterminate the Aristos and large landowners in the French West Indies, they established a guillotine in Guadaloupe, and did a thorough job of execution. On Martinique they were not successful, and those of the notables who were in residence, instead of consuming their revenues in Paris, for the most part survived. D'Origny says the humidity at Martinique makes it almost impossible to preserve books, textiles, furniture, even iron work, for more than a few years, but I guess this is somewhat exaggerated for he is obviously enamoured of the island.

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These two came to dinner tonight at Ronnie's, and d'Origny regaled us with his conversation, and captivated us with a French blend of simple and contrived charm. I always feel a glow when some one quits an entertainment and all those who remain agree "What a really attractive man--or woman."

April 17, 1968 - Wednesday

Our last day, and sad we are. Walked to a nearby plantation, with a Dutch Seventeenth Century house, its small jungle teeming with monkeys, the whole ready to receive, with no notice, the visit of its absentee owner, a Guinness female. The Guinness family must be unusually acquisitive, for members of it seem to own real estate in improbable areas--not that there is anything improbable about Barbados, so my point is worthless.

Mrs. Liebersen lost her footing this morning, stumbled, then fell over coral rock; she was uncomfortably bloodied. Nor do such wounds readily heal; coral, a living organism, punishes trespassers against its surface.

Double portion of rum punch, now to be renounced for at least a year. Barbados rum, in any form, is ideal for this climate. I suppose it is sugar in the punch that gives it a dangerous, delayed reaction. After downing two of them, almost as one might coca-colas, the innocents who imbibe a third will feel an hour later as if they had been bludgeoned.

Ambassador Mann kindly sent his car for us. We hated parting from Ronnie, his guests, and servants. None of the distressing last moment embarrassment about tipping the staff--a donation to the Secretary, for distribution in his discretion, meets the situation. A delicately indicated tarif is $25 (US) per week, per guest. I am a bit ashamed to reflect that these wonderful servants have rehabilitated all my clothing. Long existent holes, unsteady buttons, stains, have vanished.

Drove for the first time along the waterfront at Bridgetown. Struck by the cleanliness of the streets, the freshly painted houses, the opulence of the beach hotels.

We had a quiet flight of four hours to Kennedy Airport, New York. Spent the night at the near-by International Hotel.

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April 18, 1968 - Thursday

E and I started on the last lap of vacation this morning, leaving at 10:30 a.m. by Pan American, and reaching London six and a half hours later. Went to bed at 2 a.m. London time.

April 19, 1968 - Friday

I went at noon today to the splendid establishment of the Royal College of Surgeons of England at Lincoln's Inn Fields, as the guest of Professor Sir Hedley Atkins, its president. We toured a portion of the building for more than an hour, and I was intensely interested in some of the work I was shown.

The Museum contains a remarkable collection started by the great Scottish surgeon, John Duncan. This individual must have been possessed of and possessed by the most catholic curiosity, for his spoils cover in scope specimens, human and animal, on a scale scarcely to be imagined. I do not know if he was also responsible for the acquisition of an unusual and, I imagine, valuable painting by George Stubbs of "The Great Yak". There is also a Holbein of spectacular interest, showing Henry VIII seated amidst the Barbers and the Surgeons, who at one time formed a consolidated company, later divided into two parts. The Barbers, now drastically reduced in numbers, have premises of their own, and are said to possess an even greater Holbein, as well as the best of the silver originally belonging to the joint enterprise.

Some of the work being carried on in experimental pathology is significantly hopeful of success. I witnessed two studies in which a dog and a cat were respectively giving blood. I have always hated the idea of subjecting dogs and cats to such treatment, but was told by thesurgeons their use was indispensable in these researches, as was that of monkeys and rats.

In the dental department, the way in which cavities were induced in rats by giving them abnormal amounts of sugar seemed complete proof of how harmful sugar in such quantities can be to human teeth. To a layman, descriptions of this kind of experimentation is somewhat confusing because of the unfamiliarity of the language used. One of the subjects to which I was made privy, was stated to be "Effects of Adenosine Analogues and of Heparin on Platelet Thrombi in Non-Lipaemic and Lipaemic Rats."

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A skeleton bequeathed by Dr. Duncan was said to be that of the tallest modern man in England. His measurements were stated as 8'6", but my conductors were skeptical of his really having been so tall. Gruesomely they told me of a recent operation on a man over 8' tall whose locomotion was so uncertain because of his height he had been shortened by operations on his legs.

I lunched with half a dozen distinguished surgeons whose conversation, not confined to medical subjects, was entertaining.

At the office, I made a start on coping with piles of letters and papers requiring almost immediate attention.

The statistics for the first quarter of this year were:

Before leaving for America, we had invited for dinner a large group of people prominent in the education world, and their wives. The men will be present tomorrow at a Symposium to be held in the Embassy auditorium. Dee Myers, the instigator of the project, is unfortunately in hospital, victim of several slight heart attacks. The guests were:

These highly cultivated men and women were responsible for as agreeable a dinner party as I ever attended. As respects our food and drink, they seemed especially pleased with the Chateau Beychevelle 1947.

April 20, 1968 - Saturday

Reported this morning at 9:45, where, in the Embassy auditorium, I extended greetings to our guests. The theme was the correlation between national systems of education and rates of economic growth. Two brilliant speeches were made, first by Professor John Vaizey, and secondly by Sir Edward Boyle. Boyle is an extraordinary man, perhaps intellectually, even though he has just turned 40, the foremost member of the House of Commons. In addition, he is an exceptionally sympathetic social companion.

I left at the coffee break to have a talk with Bob Schaetzel, who was to be the third speaker--the afternoon [redacted] to be devoted to discussions of this morning's presentations. I had to absent myself from these discussions, since I had several hours of work to do in the office.

During our absence on vacation, London weather is said for the greater part of the period to have been abominable. As a result,

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THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - March 31, 1968

London
American Embassy

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS								
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received	652	818	533	544	744	1170	1378	262
2. Letters from Amb to Congressmen	-	-	-	-	-	1389	1470	270
3. Congressmen who visited London	49	39	39	94	101	121	134	25
a. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	94	100	12
b. Dependents & Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	114	123	8
4. Courtesies extended to (3) above by the Embassy:								
a. Met upon arrival	49	38	36	79	96	293	271	34
b. Hotel reservations	48	35	38	56	75	236	222	31
c. Local transportation	24	37	29	66	90	248	219	33
d. Appt. with Ambassador	11	9	6	12	5	32	34	2
e. Briefing by Ambassador	3	7	22	2	1	2	15	1
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers	16	37	29	44	53	95	196	19
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence	5	4	2	1	15	19	31	0
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence	5	0	10	11	15	14	14	0
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers	7	0	7	29	29	52	97	5
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel	26	36	25	58	72	215	248	36
k. Appts. with official or non-official British	17	11	9	44	56	92	78	11
l. Secret Service	1	2	1	2	0	48	29	5
m. Sight assistance	-	-	-	-	-	112	123	17
n. Shop assistance	-	-	-	-	-	107	130	19
o. Counterpart funds	-	-	-	-	-	117	100	14
p. Accompanied to departure point	35	36	33	55	89	268	248	33

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON								
1. State Department:								
a. Dept Asst Secy rank or above	-	-	-	-	68	133	92	22
b. Below	-	-	-	-	-	580	631	48
2. Other official:								
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above	-	-	-	-	59	88	114	25
b. Below	-	-	-	-	-	843	883	83
3. Other, Non-Official:								
a. Principals					2014	2014	1792	232
b. Dependents						626	746	223
4. Courtesies extended to above:								
a. Met upon arrival						421	585	104
b. Hotel reservations						1289	2517	455
c. Local transportation						280	607	83
d. Appointment with Amb						52	154	28
e. Briefing by Amb						45	75	19
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers						684	912	65
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence						22	119	3
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence						62	72	5
i. Entertained by other Embassy officers						374	479	57
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel						497	2815*	811
k. Appointments with official or non-official British						506	824	59
l. Secretarial services						274	432	35
m. Sightseeing assistance						64	224	25
n. Shopping assistance						60	180	21
o. Counterpart funds						2	2	0
p. Accompanied to departure point						365	526	101
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC								
1. Telegrams received by Embassy	25962	34241	34322	38875	34361	36068	42461	9723
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	9917	10656	2583
3. Cryptoguard	-	-	-	-	-	14468	10259	2623

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Dinner - Embassy Residence

Friday, April 19, 1968, 8.15 for 8.30 p.m.

ACCEPTED:

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown
Publisher, Oxford University Press

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Bullock
Master, St. Catherine's College, Oxford

Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Butterworth
Vice-Chancellor
University of Warwick, Coventry.

Lord and Lady Bowden
Principal, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Childs
Chairman, International Nichel Co. Ltd.

Professor C. Grove Haines
Director, Bologna Center
Johns Hopkins University, Bologna, Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter James
Editor, Times Educational Supplement.

Dr. Max Kohnstamm, Vice President
Action Committee for the United States of Europe
Brussels, Belgium.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Keelan
Head of Information, Independent Television Authority.

Professor and Mrs. C.A. Moser
Central Statistical Office, Cabinet Office and
London School of Economics.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thistlethwaite
Vice-Chancellor, University of East Anglia
Norwich.

Professor and Mrs. John Vaizey
(Prof. of Economics, Brunel University)

Sir John and Lady Wolfenden
Chairman, University Grants Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hornby (Conservative MP)

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Cleveland

Mr. and Mrs. William B. King

Mrs. Edw. Myers

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the daffodils already out when I left here on March 31 are still in full bloom. This is also true of the cherry trees, for the garden is looking uncommonly j[illegible]ful.

April 21, 1968 - Sunday

E and I went to the airport this morning, where we joined a large Embassy group to meet Nick Katzenbach and his party. They have come to attend a CENTO meeting. Lydia and Nick Katzenbach, as well as Luke Battle, are staying with us at the residence. Linda and Tony Lewis came in for lunch with us. Tony is aroused over a speech made by Enoch Powell yesterday, sharply denouncing the policies by which immigrants have and are expected to enter Great Britain. He predicts that by the year 2,000 the number of colored people here will constitute 10% of the population. Uncontrollable Powell, by his violent speech, will further disturb the lack of harmony on this subject already prevailing in the Conservative Party. Many people think this and past indiscretions should serve to bring about his removal as Shadow Defense Minister. Lewis expects to publish a blistering article on this in the New York Times tomorrow.

Nick said Hubert Humphrey is all but an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination; for tactful reasons he has thus far refrained from making a public announcement. Nick is in the dark as to whether we can reach agreement with North Vietnam on a locale where negotiations between the two countries can take place. Thus far suggestions made by North Vietnam have been of cities where there would be little possibility from the US standpoint of insuring the security even of private conversations between our own people. Luke Battle said when he was Ambassador in Egypt there was no place, including the public rooms in hotels, which was not believed to be thoroughly bugged.

Went to the office this afternoon. A crowd of about 5,000 people who had initially gathered in Trafalgar Square marched via Oxford Street up Brook Street to protest in front of the Greek Embassy, which is almost next door to us, against the present Greek regime. They carried banners of many descriptions, bellowed slogans, some of them like American Indian war cries, but caused the police little trouble. Only a few stragglers from Cambridge University made a passing protest in front of our building.

Tonight we had for dinner:

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Dinner - Embassy residence

April 21, 1968 - 8:00 - informal

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Under Secretary and Mrs. Katzenbach
Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
King and Queen of Sikkim
Asst. Secretary of State Battle
Mr. and Mrs. John Carter
Mr. and Mrs. Mamoulian
Mr. Patrick and Lady Amabelle Lindsay

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The Sikkims are an intelligent, dignified couple. He is well informed about international affairs. Their position is, however, unsatisfactory, since the little Kingdom is more or less at the mercy of the Indian Government, which treats its affairs in what seems to me an insensitive and high-handed manner. The only alternative would be a greater and dangerous reliance on Peking, but this would alter the whole nature of trade relationships for Sikkim. The border clashes between Chinese and Indian troops have now become only occasional, but when they flare up as they occasionally do, endanger the country's independence.

Mamoulian, who produced some of the greater Garbo films, says their revival has attracted an enthusiastic following. Garbo now spends most of her time in New York City and on the French Riviera.

We drank Louis Latour's Corton Grancey 1947, which [redacted] was sent here last year from Washington; it was in excellent condition.

Casual conversations about wine sometimes lead to unexpected opportunities for purchase of them. I had a letter yesterday from an Englishman whom I casually met last year, telling me that Mrs. Guepin (widow of my friend Felix) was giving up her residence in England and had 155 bottles of Ch. Cheval Blanc 1955 which she wishes to sell. Since I have a good deal of it myself, I shall not negotiate for it, but will write to John Loudon as a possible purchaser.

April 22, 1968 - Monday

Nick, after a late night, went off this morning for a 7:30 breakfast with Phil Talbot and members of his delegation. I saw Talbot later. He said the last year in Greece [redacted] was for him a fascinating diplomatic experience. The members of the Government, relatively inexperienced in political matters, have made many mistakes, but nevertheless have maintained order in the country. Greek citizens have always been intensely interested in politics, but internal dissensions have, with rare exceptions, led to erratic courses in national conduct. Talbot said the assignment of Sir Michael Stewart (formerly Minister in Washington) as British Ambassador to Greece had been a great help to him, since they have established the closest and most amicable kind of working relationship.

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The first thing I did this morning was to attend a signature ceremony at the Foreign Office, where Michael Stewart, the Soviet Ambassador Smirnovsky and myself signed an agreement on the rescue of astronauts, return of astronauts, and return of objects launched into outer space. This serves to implement the provisions in the Outer Space Treaty that such astronauts should be given all possible assistance in emergency situations. The affair was televized in the Council Chamber at the Foreign Office. After signing, and before celebrating with champagne, the Secretary of State, Smirnovsky and myself made short comments. Mine was:

I went over from the Old Indian Office part of the building with the Foreign Secretary to his room, where we met the Under Secretary, Phil Kaiser, Bill Brubeck, Paul Gore-Booth, Denis Allen, Peter Wilkinson and Donald Maitland. Most of the conversation was on the issue of a site for preliminary talks between the US and North Vietnam. Stewart spoke of the importance of public opinion becoming adverse to the US if agreement were not reached. Katzenbach pointed out how serious and complicated are certain aspects of this matter. We have offered fifteen different capitals, but thus far have had no response from Hanoi. He stressed the necessity of our protecting our allies' interests in these negotiations, and said we could not agree to a location from which their nationals would be excluded. Stewart reiterated his preoccupation with his Parliament and public opinion of being able to demonstrate the reasonableness of the US attitude. Nick asked why if, as he acknowledged, the US site proposals were more reasonable than the Hanoi position, the UK should not say so openly. Stewart concluded that while they could not give public support to the USG on its site proposals, it is important to stay in close touch with each other in order to keep as nearly in line as possible.

Afterwards, Stewart and Katzenbach discussed Rhodesia, Middle East, Persian Gulf, and Guatemala-British Honduras problems.

I went to a stag lunch with Katzenbach at the Turkish Embassy. The chief representatives of the Cento countries of Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Britain and ourselves were the guests. Had a long talk with the High Commissioner of Pakistan, a tough, realistic diplomat. He said Ayub's health, frequently reported in newspapers and telegrams as [redacted] unsatisfactory, was again excellent.

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I share the pleasure of the Secretary of State and my Soviet colleague in signing the Astronaut Assistance and Return Agreement.

The Outer Space Treaty, under which this Agreement has been concluded, has referred to astronauts as "envoys of mankind in outer space." Accordingly, the Agreement we have just signed gives content to the lively interest of the entire world community in space exploration with its exciting implications for all of us.

It will take its place among the growing body of international accords which seek to apply agreed rules and procedures to the remarkable scientific advances of our time. I may mention among these the Limited Test Ban Treaty, the parent Outer Space Treaty itself and, hopefully, in the near future, the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. These are important and promising endeavors, and I am sure today that we can feel a justifiable satisfaction in having participated in the advancement of international cooperation toward the peaceful uses of outer space.

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Jack McCain called on me this afternoon. It is the first time I have ever heard him confess to being physically tired. He said his five-day trip with the President back and forth to Honolulu was an exhausting one, since the members of the party averaged only five hours sleep a night. The President appeared to be the least tired of them all. McCain is delighted with his appointment as CINCPAC, and will take up his new duties about July 20, remaining here until the end of June. Later, he returned with Admiral Rivero, who gave a sweeping account of Soviet naval activities in the Mediterranean and of other occurrences within his jurisdiction.

Ted Curtis called me on the telephone this afternoon. Agnes and he are here for a few days of racing. He told me our great mutual friend Meriam Cooper is disposing of his apartment at Santa Monica, California, and, presumably for economic reasons, moving his family to the island of Madeira. This marks, I suppose, the end of Cooper's spectacular career in the movies, and means he will not produce what he so ardently wished, a picture on the life of General Chennault.

We received the sad news of Nelson Slater's death today in Lausanne. His condition had been hopeless for some months, so it was probably a blessing for this inevitable end not to have been further postponed. We telephoned Loulou tonight. There is to be a memorial service at Vevey, Switzerland, on Thursday, but it is impossible for me to leave London in time to attend it. I regret this, for Nelson was the oldest surviving friend from the period I lived in New York, and I was greatly attached to him.

April 23e, 1968 - Tuesday

Went down to Lancaster House this morning with Katzenbach. He was greeted, as were the Foreign Ministers of other participating countries, by ruffles and a scarlet garbed contingent of British soldiers. Speeches were made by the Prime Minister, Secretary of State Stewart, and Mr. Menemencioglu, Secretary-General of Cento. Affable Menemencioglu is a nephew of my old friend (of the same name) who was Ambassador in Paris,

Since the conferees had little business to dispatch, they adjourned early, and a request was made for a communique to be drafted.

We lunched at the Iranian Embassy. The Iranian Foreign Minister, Zahedi, once Ambassador to the United States and afterwards to Great Britain, son-in-law of the Shah until he was divorced from the Shah's

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daughter, had left Tehran early this morning to attend today's meeting. He was delayed in transit, but arrived for lunch. Our first dish was Persian caviar. It was exceedingly good, as was the rest of the meal. Yesterday at the Turks' we drank a delicious Clos Vougeot 1961; today the Iranians offered us an outstanding Ch. Latour 1955. I sat between Luke Battle and Mr. G.O.Roberts. Naturally I found Mr. Roberts endearing, for he told me he had read with pleasure my book on American Presidents, as had his son. This is a form of flattery to which I find myself infrequently exposed.

Nick remained behind for talks with Zehedi, and I returned to the office.

Tonight the Katzenbachs, Pete Hart (our [redacted] Ambassador to Turkey) and ourselves went to dinner as guests of the Queen at Windsor Palace. The guests must have timed their arrivals perfectly, for all of them drew up almost simultaneously at the appointed hour of 8:10, the dinner invitation having specified 8:10 for 8:30. We assembled about 40 strong in one of the family rooms in the Castle, where we were offered drinks. The Queen, Prince Philip and Princess Anne appeared promptly at 8:30, to make the rounds. Every one had been posted in advance by the officials of the Household, who had memorized the positions and the names for presentation. Afterwards there was another round of drinks before we went into dinner. I sat between Lady Rose Baring (Lady in Waiting to the Queen) and Princess Anne. Lady Rose Baring is going to the United States next week to visit her daughter and son-in-law, who is a representative of the Financial Times in Washington. As on the last occasion I sat next to the Princess, I found conversation easy when we got off on the subject of horses, which seems to be her passion. She is constantly improving in appearance, and like her mother, has a beautiful complexion. Before dinner, Mrs. Stewart, wife of the Foreign Secretary, told us that Katzenbach's show last night on Panorama was almost the best she had ever seen by a politician.

The food and wines at Windsor Castle have of late years been deservedly famous. The menu was:

Goujonettes Panachees - Sauce Cambridge
Emince de Volaille a la King
Asperges au Beurre - Sauce Mousseline
Souffle aux Manges

The wines were Amontillado, Forster Ungeheuer 1961, Ch. Palmer 1952, Louis Roederer 1953, Sandeman 1934, Hine 1934.

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Accompanying our dining activities were twelve numbers played by the Welsh Guards, followed by a Pipe Programme performed by a single piper, who twice made the round of the tables.

After dinner, I plunged into a long and interesting conversation with Ambassador Aram of Iran, who relinquished his position at home and became Ambassador here in order to recover from his exhausting duties during the critical period when he was Foreign Minister. Like Zahedi, one would be hard put to it to guess his nationality, unless one had been previously advised of it. His English is perfect, his judgment of men and events penetrating, and I should think sound. He discounts any imminent trouble between his own country and the Soviet Union, but believes the ambitions of the Russians in the Middle East may lead eventually to even greater influence in that area. For this and other reasons, he reprobates the now decided withdrawal of British Forces, especially in the Persian Gulf area, where a vacuum will be created which the Soviets and also Nasser would be all too willing to fill.

About 11:30 the members of the Royal Family withdrew, and we went home. Lydia Katzenbach, [redacted] charming and intelligent, thoroughly enjoyed her conversation with Prince Philip, next to whom she was placed at dinner. On her other side was Michael Stewart, who expressed, [redacted] to her unexpected, criticism of the Queen. He said he had never been able to converse with the Queen except on the subject of her Corgi dogs, and thought her, except in knowledge of horse flesh, a stupid woman. I was surprised at this, in view of the common understanding that the Prime Minister finds the Queen remarkably well informed on international problems. That she prefers, if given a choice--which she is not--horses to affairs of state, may well be the case, but no one can accuse her of neglecting her interminable and I should imagine often boring duties of an official character.

April 24, 1968 - Wednesday

Findley Burns came to see me this morning. In his usual gay manner, he recounted gossip about what was going on in the Department at home. He is here to review the program for reductions in force in this Embassy and elsewhere, but his ultimate objective is to reduce personnel in State. Phil Kaiser joined us, and we discussed how we might make further proposals according to dictates from Headquarters to effect a [redacted] curtailment of personnel to a total of 356.

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Nick and I walked down to the Dorchester, followed by his Scotland Yard detective, in lovely summer weather, to attend a lunch given by the High Commissioner of Pakistan, S. K. Dehlavi, in private rooms at the hotel. The guests were almost the same we had met previously at the Turkish and Iranian Embassies. The Conference itself has finished on a happy note, with an agreed communique. My neighbor, a Pakistani Ambassador, made me envious of his feats in gunmanship. From that standpoint he has had the good fortune of being posted in Egypt and Great Britain. Not immodestly, he said he had been called in from time to time to participate in shoots, in order to add to the bag. He spoke of having with three guns and three loaders killed 300 ducks in Egypt between breakfast and lunch time.

Tim Durant, aged 68, came to see me this afternoon. He rode for the third time in the Grand National at Aintree this year. In the two preceding years his horse did not finish. This time, his mount faulted at Beechers Brook, and Durant went down. A doctor posted to look after injured jockeys gave him a leg up, and he finished the race ahead of the two last horses. I read in the papers at the time of the great ovation given him as he went by the finishing post, for he has become affectionately known in the British racing world as the "galloping grandad." I had hunted with him occasionally at Rolling Rock and in Maryland, but until today had not seen him for many years. He lives in California, has kept his weight down to 145 pounds, and is in joyful physical and mental condition. He is going shortly to Czechoslovakia to spy out conditions there, with the idea of taking a horse over and riding him in the Pardubice steeplechase, which has been held for the last 70 years near Prague. I told him of my having unsuccessfully tried to have my cousin Janon Fisher send his famous point-to-point horse over this year for the Grand National; Durant said he had gone further, for he had offered to buy the horse for this purpose, but was refused. He is now in the market for a younger steed, and expects to be in the saddle again next year at Liverpool. His present horse cost him £ ,000, but is now twelve years old.

The Parliamentary debates on discrimination against colored immigrants started yesterday. Quintin Hogg is said to have made a brilliant speech, in which he lambasted his friend Enoch Powell. The Government carried the day, although quite a few Conservatives,

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including Edward Boyle, abstained from voting.

Tonight the Katzenbachs, the Harts, Luke Battle, General and Mrs. Donovan, and 14 others from the State Department went to dinner as guests of Foreign Secretary Stewart, in honor of the Cento delegations, at Hampton Court. It was a mild summer evening, and Hampton Court Palace was a beautiful pink against a background of blue sky. It is not used often for Government entertaining, but is in my judgment the most interesting to foreigners of all the places where official functions are given. It belongs to the Queen, and contains some of the best pictures from the Royal collection, as well as objects that have remained in it from its inception. Its construction began about 450 years ago under the direction of Cardinal Wolsey, who in the early days of Henry VIII's reign was the most powerful man in the Kingdom and given to a luxurious style of living. When he fell into disgrace, King Henry VIII followed his usual custom of confiscating his subject's property. We dined in the Great Hall; the tapestries in it have been there from the beginning. I sat between Madame Bayulken (the wife of the Turkish Ambassador) and Mr. G. W. Reynolds of the Ministry of Defense. Mr. Reynolds talked about the moving picture now running "The Charge of the Light Brigade", saying how remarkable it was that so much sentiment and glamor have been attached to what from the British standpoint was a military disaster, whereas little is ever said of the successful charge of the heavy brigade on the morning of the same day.

Michael Stewart presided, made a short and graceful speech, to which the Secretary-General, Mr. Menemencioglu, responded. After dinner we had a talk with Jeremy Thorpe and his attractive [redacted] fiancee. They [redacted] announced their engagement a week or so ago. I first knew her when she worked in the antique shop of Mann & Fleming; from there she went to Sotheby's. Introduced to the Katzenbachs, the great mimic Thorpe for a short time fooled them with his American accent and slang. This gifted man, Leader of the Labour Party, is most unlikely ever to become Prime Minister, as was true of his [redacted] popular predecessor, Jo Grimond.

April 25, 1968 - Thursday

Linda and Tony Lewis, intimate friends of the Katzenbachs, came to breakfast with them. With the exception of E, we all left afterwards for the airport, and they took off for Washington at 10:30. E did not accompany us, since she is opening an American fashion show, and leaving

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this afternoon for Paris. It was extremely pleasant to have the Katzenbachs and Luke Battle stay with us. They are all easy and humorous. Luke said last night he expected to leave Government not later than the end of President Johnson's term; he has had offers from Foundations and private corporations. Nick Katzenbach will probably do the same. He and his wife have exhausted their own savings while in Federal service, and I assume he will return to practice of the law.

Since President Johnson's renunciation, it seems he has made it known that he would not turn a disobliging eye on any of his appointees who for personal reasons [redacted] might wish to quit their posts before a new President comes into office. As a consequence, there may be quite an efflux of old timers from Washington within the next few months.

This afternoon I went to Westminster Abbey for the wedding of Dreenagh Chavasse to Major Forestier-Walker. The ceremony was held in the Henry VII Chapel, and was conducted by Dean Abbott, whom I have found one of the most delightful and impressive clerics in Britain. Although he is in his early 50's, his health is bad, and it is believed he may not be able to continue his duties.

The sun streamed through the stained glass windows into this chapel, probably the most beautiful single enclave in Westminster Abbey. The bride looked beautiful, wearing over her white dress a long veil that had once belonged to the Empress Eugenie. The appearance of most of the people there suggested they were members of County, and especially Military, families, who had come up to London for this particular purpose. Almost all the men were in morning coats, carrying grey top hats, and many of them strikingly handsome. Afterwards there was a reception at the [redacted] Galleon Club across the street, in the course of which I proposed a toast to the bride and groom, after they had cut the cake, and was then followed by the best man, who delivered himself of witty comments. The groom's name is Major Edmond Annesley Forestier-Walker. He is of an Artillery regiment on Salisbury Plain. His good looking son in the Coldstream Guards has just returned from a tour of duty in British Honduras, and I have undertaken to go one night to their Officers' Mess, which I am especially anxious to do, since E's grandfather was at one time the Commanding General of the Coldstream. Dreenagh's only brother was killed during the war while serving in the same contingent.

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Dined tonight with Diana Phipps at her house.

April 26, 1968 - Friday

Frank Appleton came to see me this morning. He is now in his 80's, weighs 155 pounds, and has lost none of his zest for horses. He is here on his annual visit to view the trials at Badminton. I was [redacted] with him at the Plattsburg Training Camp in 1915. Grenville Clark was responsible for establishing this organization, as I think he also wa for the enactment of our first military draft law. Perhaps Clark, one of the best citizens our country ever had, contributed as his major service the persuading of his friend Henry Stimson to become Secretary of War under President Roosevelt.

Jack McCain visited me this morning, to give [redacted] his latest information on Soviet naval movements in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Diana Phipps lunched at the office. She has rented her house at Connaught Square, and is moving in two weeks to another house she has leased and which she is in process of reconstructing and furnishing. The National Trust property at Buscot has been a great success from the standpoint of herself, her mother and her daughter.

I left the office at 3:30 this afternoon to go to Paris to join E for the wedding festivities connected with the marriage of Mimi and Henry Hyde's daughter Lorna. Ten or more years ago the Hydes asked E and myself, in the event of their deaths before their two daughters reached majority, [redacted] if we would become their guardians. We assented, [redacted] but fortunately for all concerned it was not necessary to assume this responsibility.

The Hydes gave a [redacted] dinner tonight in the large private room on the main floor of The Ritz Hotel. E and I knew about half the hundred people there, and it was a joy to see most of them again. The younger contingent, whom we did not know, was in striking contrast to what would have been the appearance of the young set of the same general type in London. The French men wore their hair short, were dressed in ordinary black dinner coats, while the girls wore elegant, but subdued, evening gowns. The bridegroom, Baron Hubert de Wangen, Comte de Geroldseck aux Vosges, is an engineer by profession, and closely related to the rich Solvay family in Belgium.

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Lorna looked lovely. The bride's father, never lacking in speech facility, delivered a discourse in which French and English were inextricably mixed. This pleased everyone, since he is equally fluent and eloquent in the two languages. The prospective bridegroom and his intended responded, but the capstone of the evening was a short commentary by Mr. Elkus, an American student at the Ecole de Sciences Politiques. It was a masterpiece of humor. Elkus is a grandson of our Ambassador to Turkey of the same name during the Woodrow Wilson Administration. He wishes to enter the Foreign Service, for which I should think he is well qualified, but told me he was reluctant to do so unless he had first established himself in a profession, such as the law, to which he could, if necessary, return.

April 27, 1968 - Saturday

We bustled off this morning to the Church of St. Germain des Pres. Functions of this sort are likely to be off the mark in time. On this occasion we were held up by a preceding wedding, where, as Sir John Foster remarked, the bride was seemingly attended by her own several weeks old baby. Consequently it was almost 1:15 when we emerged from the precincts, to make way for another couple and their attendants.

The Roman Catholic ceremony was solemn, the singing beautiful, and the two young people comported themselves with aplomb. From there we went to the apartment of Baron and Baronne de Wangen, on the verge of the Bois de Boulougne, where [redacted] the crush was terrific. Encountered more friends there, to some of whom I promised tickets for Ascot.

The afternoon was now well under way. E and I went to the Louvre, to look at the magnificent current exhibition of Gothic Art, which included wood sculptures from Norway, and [redacted] objects, mostly of the 13th Century, from other countries, to supplement the superb nucleus furnished by the Louvre.

When we left, it was raining in torrents, and the taxi driver whom I thought I had successfully bribed to wait for us was not to be seen. We walked back to the Ritz Hotel, already late for our appointment with Cousin Natalie Barney at 20 rue Jacob. I made the mistake of preceding E there, with my clothes soaking wet.

Natalie was gay and affectionate as always; she had with her a young Roumanian friend, widow of a diplomat at whose house in Switzerland she spends her summers. One of them read a recent poem by Louise de Vilmorin,

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	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar
D. AMBASSADOR'S INVITATIONS								
1. Receptions (including Nat'l Days and cocktails):								
a. Invited	262	228	227	254	273	277	193	38
b. Accepted	32	29	19	21	24	48	31	2
2. Lunches:								
a. Invited	116	102	71	58	81	83	106	21
b. Accepted	53	33	21	16	23	41	69	9
3. Dinners:								
a. Invited	178	169	129	110	160	145	126	31
b. Accepted	34	31	16	19	25	47	41	6
4. Miscellaneous Invitations:								
a. Invited	227	253	226	182	188	229	189	44
b. Accepted	40	47	26	31	24	38	37	9
5. Days Amb away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis)	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	96 (58369)	70 (39309)	33 (18595)	12 (7430)
6. Speeches given by Amb	19	27	7	16	12	15	17	5
7. Calls on Amb by US officials (other than staff)-Totals:	92	105	89	328	107	118	203	50
a. State	43	43	26	39	39	44	75	11
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	2	7	1
c. White House	1	2	7	5	3	1	5	0
d. Defense	2	6	5	15	6	2	4	0
e. Army	4	0	5	16	14	0	11	1
f. Navy	7	2	6	20	6	6	10	20
g. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	9	3	0
h. Treasury	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	0
i. Misc. Other	21	48	24	35	37	52	88	17

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	Total 1967	1968 Jan-Mar
8. Calls on Amb by other than US officials & staff -Totals:	266	346	310	435	160	210	190	65
a. Foreign Ambassadors.....	52	28	24	32	29	38	35	11
b. Foreign Journalists.....	38	30	47	22	5	21	14	6
c. US Journalists.....	44	68	66	62	46	72	47	11
d. Misc. Others.....	132	222	173	319	80	110	110	37
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors...	66	16	22	23	30	26	0	0
F. RESIDENCE								
1. Given by Amb (No. of guests in parenthesis):								
a. Receptions.....	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2468)	21 (2804)	26 (3986)	38 (2620)	7 (23)
b. Lunches (incl. those in Embassy)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (355)	26 (411)	41 (518)	64 (631)	24 (83)
c. Dinners.....	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	22 (494)	31 (438)	7 (135)
d. Breakfasts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (8)	1 (2)
2. Mrs. Bruce:								
a. Wives meetings.....	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (684)	15 (878)	12 (807)	2 (240)
b. Ambassadresses rec'd.....	8	24	6	13	10	8	5	3
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who, according to Natalie, has now achieved the summit of happiness, having been installed by Andre Malraux in an apartment next to him in the Palais Bourbon. Natalie is in a high state of excitement over the opening of the Romaine Brooks Room on May 3rd at the Smithsonian Institution. The long negotiations over this have happily terminated, and Romaine has given the Smithsonian almost all her [redacted] paintings [redacted] not already in foreign museums. In her 90's, she is having the same sort of public success as Miss Barney. I took away a copy of the magazine "Bizarre", entirely devoted to her, with commentaries by Paul Morand and others. Although she produced nothing after [redacted] 1925, her fame, so expanded about 1900, is once more a subject of favorable art criticism. Named Romaine Goddard, she was born in Philadelphia, but from an early age, brutalized and neglected by her crazy mother in favor of an even more demented brother, she started on her own in Rome when she was nine or ten, but when her grandfather died she received a legacy large enough to enable her to lead an independent life.

From there E and I went to the Cafe des Deux Magots to meet John Brown, who is making his way back to Mexico City by a circuitous route, delivering lectures on the way in various Romance languages. He told me he was anxious to leave the US Information Service and take up a private occupation. Since our Cultural Attache De Myers may leave us this summer, I asked John whether he would be tempted to replace De in London, at least until the end of President Johnson's term. He said he would be glad to do so if the position were offered him. He doubted it would be, for he said, having been promoted to the rank of FSO-1 several months ago, he had just received a letter telling him if his performance did not improve he would be subject to a drop-out.

April 28, 1968 - Sunday

We took a 11:30 Air France plane from Orly to London. By this time I was fevered, and after lunch went to bed.

April 29, 1968 - Monday

Stayed in my room all day. Michael Palliser called me from 10 Downing Street, to ask whether I saw any objection to the Prime Minister receiving Arthur Schlesinger, who is coming here in a couple of weeks and has written asking for an appointment with Harold Wilson,

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an old friend. I said I saw no objection whatever to his doing so, but, as Michael and the Prime Minister thoroughly realized, Arthur's reputation for discretion was not high, and I assumed the PM would be guarded if their discussion veered toward US domestic politics and Vietnam. Michael said the PM was well aware of this, and wondered if I thought there might be any point in advising the White House of their possible meeting. I answered in the negative. The Prime Minister had also sent me a message through Palliser last week, saying he was well satisfied with the agreement reached between him and the lawyers for Whitney Communications Company to drop his libel suit connected with the Flora Lewis article in the International Herald Tribune. The settlement was satisfactory to Harold Wilson, but its terms will not be disclosed.

April 30, 1968 - Tuesday

Had no fever last night or this morning, so went to the office. I presented a merit award to Gerald Oblinger, attended to some other matters, then saw General Chesarek, who is the Kermit Roosevelt lecturer for this year. On May 3rd a memorial service is being held for Belle Roosevelt, Kermit's widow, who died a few weeks ago in the United States and who [redacted] established this lectureship. As this will take place in the country, I cannot attend it myself because of other engagements, but Colonel Lash, our Military Attache, and General Chesarek will represent me.

I went over to see Commander Chappelka, who discovered I had a recurrence of fever and advised me to go home.

Gene Black arrived tonight from New York to stay with us.

I [redacted] was slated to go with E to the Claudel play tonight, but did not feel up to it; my place was taken by Norman St. John Stevas.

I missed Eugene Black, for he arrived after I had gone to bed, but E said he was in good spirits, had seen Nelson Rockefeller earlier in the day, and [redacted] agreed to act as his campaign treasurer. Black thinks Rockefeller will give Nixon a tussle, but at this time Nixon has many delegations trapped in his bag. Gene raised the money for the John F. Kennedy institutions in Cambridge, but has no use for Bobby as a Presidential possibility. I shall not see him before he leaves tomorrow-his 70th birthday--for Holland.

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When I left the office this afternoon there was an imminent possibility that I would have to see King Hussein of Jordan tonight. He has just arrived here. Arthur Goldberg has recommended to Washington that I see him personally and urgently, to argue the extreme inadvisability of proceeding with further debate in the Security Council concerning other aspects of the Jerusalem situation. When Ambassador Symmes in Amman read the recommendation he opposed it. After a good deal of telephoning back and forth to Washington, this idea was dropped.

May 1, 1968 - Wednesday

Had chills and fever again today. Went on a rigid non-alcoholic diet, but solaced myself by eating a large part of a tin of caviar generously sent me by the Iranian Ambassador.

That almost incomparable writer on diplomacy, Sir Harold Nicolson, died this morning. He had been ill for some time, and was almost gaga. Although he lived to be 81, he never fully recovered from the shock of the death of his brilliant wife, Victoria Sackville-West. Each of them was supposed, at least during a considerable period, to have had odd sexual connections with other people, but they seemed to have maintained a close understanding, and when separated, wrote each other daily.

I read last night and today three interesting British books on diplomacy: (1) Double Diploma, The Life of Sir Pierson Dixon; (2) From My Level, by Sir George Mallaby; (3) Ruling Few, by Sir David Kelly. Bob Dixon was an especially effective Foreign Office man, and this memoir of him by his son and daughter is of considerable interest, especially because of his close connection with Anthony Eden and Ernest Bevin, as well as the picture he gives of his activities while Ambassador in Paris in trying to bring Great Britain into the Common Market. As a result of this reading, I followed it with his life of Pauline Borghese, who sold her Paris residence to the Duke of Wellington, from whom the British Government acquired it as their Embassy residence. I was disappointed in this life, thinking it shallow and inconsequential.

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May 2, 1968 - Thursday

Still fevered; spent the day in my room, unwillingly depriving myself of the pleasure of seeing Walpolian Lefty Lewis, for whom we were giving a luncheon. E carried on with it, having as guests Diana Cooper, David Herbert (Wilton), the Hamish Hamiltons, Georgina and Ali Forbes, and a couple of others.

Applied myself during much of the day to reading Beckles Willson's account of America's Ambassadors to England from 1785 to 1928. Finished Morris Ernst's "A Love Affair with the Law", and then turned to the absorbing work by Claude-Anne Lopez on my favorite Benjamin Franklin, entitled "Mon Cher Papa, Franklin and the Ladies of Paris".

We had contracted to go tonight to the French Theatre, where the Courcels had invited us with a party including the Snowdons. Garrett Drogheda took my place. Afterwards there was a large supper at the French Embassy, from which E returned about 2:00 a.m. pronouncing the occasion altogether delightful. I was especially sorry to have missed Jean-Louis Barrault and his enchanting wife, Madeleine Renaud, one of the really great theatrical couples of all time, who were friends of ours in Paris days.

May 3, 1968 - Friday

To the office this morning. The newspapers have made much of the trip last weekend of Paul Gore-Booth and his wife on a Sherlock Holmes expedition to Switzerland, where Paul, as Sherlock Holmes, will re-enact the famous struggle with evil Moriarity. His wife Pat will take the part of Irene. They were seen off at the airport with others of the company, Paul dressed in a deer stalker's cap and tweeds, faithful in every respect to the Holmes habiliments. I welcome this expression of such an outside interest by this professionally harassed man, and can hardly conceive of Nick Katzenbach or Gene Rostow in such a role. E's uncle and guardian Harold Bell was for a time President of the Sherlock Holmes organization in America, and wrote several books on the subject. I have sometimes regretted that after his death I advised Virginia and E to give the Society his large--perhaps unique--collection of Holmesiana to the American Branch (instead of to the parent British body).

Our people here are engaged in the second round of the Balpa exercise. We are now required by July 1st to submit our further recommendations designed to bring about a total cut in Embassy personnel

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strength of 35%. We will do so, but accompany it with argumentation setting forth the extent to which this would cripple some of our activities. Amongst American Embassies we rank 13th in point of numbers of Americans and locals employed, and have made more drastic reductions percentagewise over a period of years than any of the others. We hope when final decisions are reached our over-all loss will be in the neighborhood of 20%. State Department representation here, in my opinion, has already been reduced to a bare minimum; there is considerable fat left in the staffing of other US Agencies, but they fight determinedly to maintain their position.

During the Cento conference one of my British associates, commenting on diplomatic terminology, referred to the great changes it had undergone in the last few years, but observed that in the case of the Iranians the Foreign Minister still, when addressing a message to the Shah, terminates it with the phrase "I kiss your foot from afar, Your Slave."

Lunched at The Economist, as guest of Alistair Burnet, who had with him Nancy Balfour, Brenda Maddox, Norman Macrae, Margaret Cruikshank, and George Ffitch. I had anticipated discussion about Vietnam, but the subject was not mentioned except in relation to the site for preliminary peace talks. Reasonable though they considered our Government's attitude to have been in refusing the Hanoi offer of Warsaw or Phnom Penh, they felt any site was preferable to a continuation of the present impasse. I stated the reasons why those two places were considered objectionable by us, saying, as was true, I was uninformed about pending negotiations on this subject, but personally wished the French Government would invite both sides to hold their talks in Paris. Happily, it was announced this afternoon that this has been done, and a meeting would be held in Paris about May 10.

Conversation on political, economic and financial affairs at The Economist is, I think, the best in London. Norman Macrae overestimated, I believe, the present influence of foreign affairs on US electi[illegible] this summer. It seems to be probable that our domestic preoccupations will more heavily engage the attention of the electorate than our difficulties abroad.

Georgina Forbes came to see me this afternoon at my office. She has another engagement on television, and will commence her work next week. While recently in New York she was extensively photographed

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for Vogue by David Bailey, and had tentative offers for parts in new plays. I have never seen her act, but am told she has real talent for the stage. At any rate, she is a charming young woman.

Admirals McCain and Kirn came to see me. Despite his assignment to the Pacific in July, McCain is in no way abating his interest in Soviet naval operations in the Mediterranean. When I went home, I found I had a slight recurrence of fever, and dropped out of attendance tonight at the Golden Eagle Ball given by the American Women's Club. E went, and said it had been a gratifying success.

I came across today a quotation from John Milton, appropriate to those in retirement. He said "There be delights, there be recreations and jolly pastimes that will fetch the day about from sun to sun, and rock the tedious year as in a delightful dream."

It is really astonishing how much time is consumed here and at home in deciding upon answers to invitations, planning lunches, dinners, receptions, and on other matters connected with the social side of diplomatic life abroad. Leaving aside all possible engagements of a non-official character, it would be easy to lunch and dine out on every working day, as well as to make a minimum of 365 speeches per annum.

May 4, 1968 - Saturday

To the office this morning, where for once we cleaned up most outstanding correspondence. I heard today of the death of Jean de Caraman Chimay, and sent his wife Jacqueline the following telegram from E and myself:

"Deeply depressed over sad news. Jean combined in extraordinary degree so many attractive and lovable characteristics. Shall never forget his charm, unfailing courtesy and sportsmanship, hospitality, wit and many other attributes that made him truly excellent. Our best love to you."

His partridge shoot near Amiens was the sportiest in France, and he was perfection as a host and sportsman. In addition, he handled the affairs of the Veuve Clicquot champagne company, of which he was Chairman, with considerable business skill. He had a host of friends in Great Britain, and although Belgian by birth, easily passed here as an Englishman rather than a Continental.

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May 5, 1968 - Sunday

Nothing of particular interest in the telegrams. Student riots in Universities in many countries seem to be increasing in momentum. The Sorbonne in Paris has for the first time in [redacted] its history been closed as a result of riots. Here, at Cambridge, a Conservative Member of Parliament who was addressing a student body was attacked and vilified by the audience, and outside the building his wife was knocked to the ground, trampled upon and kicked by demonstrators.

This afternoon Philippe and Pauline de Rothschild came to stay with us. They have just concluded a residence [redacted] of three months in a rented castle in Holland, which they found much to their taste.

Our other guests at dinner tonight were Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Diana Cooper--looking radiant; John Wells, and Miss Britten. For some reason I fell into discussion with attractive Miss Britten on computers, incentives to management in British business, the introduction of American managerial methods here, and other topics of such kind about which she displayed an amazing amount of knowledge. Only after she [redacted] left was I told she was a working journalist whose husband is one of the representatives of the Daily Telegraph or Economist in Washington.

We did not want to give the Rothschilds any of their own wines, but instead had what seemed to me an excellent selection of Scharzhofberger Spatlese 1964, Ch. Petrus 1952, and Krug 1959.

Pauline's book on the Soviet Union is about to pass into a second edition, and will also be published abroad. She is one of the most perceptive writers I know, and her letters to friends are much prized.

Gladwyn seemed pleased by my eulogy of his letter to the Times about Jean de Chimay's death. He readily agreed that he thought it felicitously phrased. His vanity is so genuine it is almost beguiling.

May 6, 1968 - Monday

The Rothschilds [redacted] brought in from the country as a present to us a basket of pheasant eggs. I have never seen such small ones, and found them delicious, in hard boiled form, for breakfast.

Lunched at Bucks. Had a long conversation with a young Conservative from the West Country who has been adopted as a candidate by his party. He confessed to impatience over having to cultivate his constituency possibly for a period of years before there will be an election.

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Went to see Commander Chappelka, gave him a copy of the "Book of True Spy Stories" edited by Allen Dulles, whereafter he subjected me to a physical examination. He thought I was in excellent condition.

John Sinclair, who formerly served here, and is now with the AID Mission in Vietnam, came to see me. He said his organization [redacted] is greatly overstaffed.

Went to see Miss MacInnes at Claridge House, for the first time in some weeks.

Tonight I went to the annual banquet of the Wine and Spirit Trades Benevolent Society, as a guest of its Chairman, Anthony Berry. We [redacted] were given our choice of white or black tie, but I found everybody except myself at the head table (47 in all), including the [redacted] one lady there, Madame Jacques Bollinger, of champagne fame, was in evening dress. Since there were over 1100 diners, it was quite a feat for us to have been provided with this menu and wines:

The President, Mr. V. L. Seyd, gave an interesting account of the Society's history. The toast to the guests was well proposed by Berry, and an amusing response made by Judge Sir Carl Aavold, Recorder of London a famous after dinner speaker. I sat between Berry and Bill Elliott both of whom are excellent company. Bill is now over 70, and although occasionally during the past few years [redacted] has suffered acute heart attacks, seemed in good health. The diplomatic representation was the largest they have ever had; it included the High Commissioners for Cyprus, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Jamaica, as well as the Portuguese, Chilean, Luxembourg, Danish, Belgian and Austrian Ambassadors.

I continue to follow the fate of the Atlantic salmon off the coast of Greenland. Denmark has not agreed to any limit or control of the fishing there. From the evidence of tags, most of the fish currently captured were bred in Canadian rivers, though salmon tagged as smolts in British and Irish rivers have also been recovered. The Japanese and Russians are expected shortly to share in this exploitation. In 1957 only two metric tons of salmon were taken commercially in the sea off West Greenland. In 1964 the catch went up to 1400 metric tons, and now remains consistently around the 1500 metric ton mark. This represents about 450,000 fish, more than four-fifths of the entire Scottish catch. It looks as if this off shore territory is the chief marine feeding ground of salmon, for centuries a great biological mystery.

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Reception

El Catador Fino (Mackenzie & Co.)

G. H. Mumm Cordon Rouge N.V.

Scotch Whisky
Cutty Sark and D.C.L.

Wines

Solera 1804
(A. R. Valdespino)

Fleuron Blanc du Ch. Loubens 1962
Grand Vin Sec

Forster Mariengarten Riesling Spätlese 1964
(Heyman Bros.)

Beaune – Grèves 1957
(Patriarche Père & Fils)

Bollinger Extra Quality Brut
Vintage 1961

Offley Quinta da Boa Vista 1954

Denis-Mounié Fine Champagne Grande Réserve
Edouard VII

Romeo & Juliet Petit Corona
State Express 555

Menu

Le Consommé Yvette
Les Paillettes Dorées

Le Suprême de Flétan Nantua

L'Aile de Caneton d'Aylesbury Rôtie
Les Petits Pois à la Française
Les Pommes Croquettes

Les Profiteroles Suchard

Le Canapé Diane

Le Café

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May 7, 1968 - Tuesday

Went this morning to have my teeth cleaned by Mr. Austin at 71 Harley Street.

Joe Fromm, of U. S. News and World Report, called on me at the office. He is to spend two weeks in Paris, to write about the conversatic between the US and North Vietnamese negotiators. [redacted]

We had lunch at home today with Virginia Surtees, Hilda and Hayes Ashby de Grey (Hayes Kroner). Hayes was director of military intelligence in Washington during the war, and was most cooperative and helpful to all of us in OSS. Since his retirement from the Army they have been living in France and England.

Winston Churchill came to see me this afternoon. He is going to Paris later in the week to write a think piece on the forthcoming negotiations. I wish him well, but only a seer could possibly predict at this time what shape the conversations will assume.

Mr. Allen Aldington, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, came in with Desmond F. Lewis, the Secretary and Registrar, to present me for transmission to the Vice President a Certificate of Honorary Membership in the Society. This action was to place on record "the admiration felt by pharmacists in this country for a fellow pharmacist who has reached such high office." We had an enjoyable chat and were photographed together.

On Sunday I paid a visit to Albany. It is maddening to witness how slow work is progressing there. Almost as soon as things seem to be going well, the contractors [redacted] withdraw their men to work on another job.

Also, on Sunday I made this inventory of the contents of the wine cellar at Winfield House, as well as of what I have in storage at Berry Brothers and Justerini and Brooks:

Diana Phipps and her daughter Alexandra came in this afternoon for their passports.

We dined tonight with Bindy and Tony Lambton at 58 Hamilton Terrace. This house, to which the Lambtons moved from South Audley Street, designed in the latest modern architectural style, is large and well furnished, with their beautiful pictures and other objects, but above all, has a garden unusually spacious for a city, with a swimming pool and bath houses in it. Tony, during a trip to Israel, was so taken

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INVENTORY OF WINES & SPIRITS

May 6, 1968

Ambassador David Bruce

3 Cases . . . Sherbrook Quarts Rye Whiskey
2 Cases . . . Old Overholt Quarts 1911 Rye Whiskey
6 Cases - . . Beefeaters Gin
6 Cases . . . Cutty Sark Scotch
8 Cases . . . Ballantines Scotch
5 Cases . . . Polish Vodka
59 Bottles . . Marcel Ragnaud 1929 Cognac
5 Jumbo Bottles Old Calvados (Danflou)
6 Jumbo Bottles Vieux Cognac 1865 (Danflou)
3 Double Magnums 1865 Armagnac (Boyer)
21 Bottles . . 1865 Cognac (Danflou)
6 Cases . . . Monnet Anniversaire Cognac
5 Cases . . . Gonzales Byass Sherry
1 Case . . . Cointreau
2 Cases . . . Rainwater Madeira
5 Cases . . . Pimms No. 1 Cup
4 Cases . . . Warres 1955 Vintage Port
1 Case . . . Cockburn 1957 Vintage Port
6 Bottles . . Sandeman 1945 Vintage Port
1 Case . . . Tawny Port
5 Cases . . . Quarts Tovarisch Vodka
6 Cases . . . Krug Champagne 1959 Magnums
5 Cases . . . Pol Roger Champagne 1961 Magnums
2 Cases . . . Blanc de Blancs Champagne (Couvroseur)
5 Cases . . . Pommery & Greno Champagne 1961 Magnums
5 Cases . . . Pommery & Greno Champagne 1961 Rosé Magnums
10 Cases . . . Berry Bros. Champagne (English Market)

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36A.2

5 Cases . . . Old Forester Bourbon Whiskey
1 Case . . . Puligny Montrachet 1964
13 Cases . . . Ch. Mouton Rothschild, Various Vintages
4 Cases . . . St. Emilion (Berry Bros.)
27 Bottles . . Ch. Beychevelle 1947
42 Bottles . . Ch. Leoville Lascases 1947
17 Bottles . . Chambertin 1947 (Louis Latour)
23 Bottles . . Cellier Aux Moines 1947 (Baron Thenard)
1 Case . . . Ch. Montrose 1959
1 Case . . . Ch. Lynch Bages 1959
1 Case . . . Ch. Leoville Lascases 1959
1 Dozen Magnums Ch. Lynch Bages 1959
5 Cases . . . Grascher Braunes 1964
5 Cases . . . Scharzberger Riesling 1964
30 Magnums . . Ch. Lafite 1934
1 Magnum . . Ch. Beychevelle 1947
1 Magnum . . Ch. Cos d'Estournel 1955
1 Case . . . Meursault Perrières 1964
4 Magnums . . Ch. Lynch Bages 1955
5 Bottles . . Ch. Haut Brion 1960
3 Bottles . . Bonnes Mares 1949
2 Cases . . . Muscadet
4 Cases . . . Scharzhofberger Spatlese 1964 (Egon Muller)
1 Case . . . Gevrey Chambertin 1964
1 Case . . . Mazos Chambertin 1964
1 Case . . . Chambertin Clos de Beze 1964
6 Magnums . . Chambertin Clos de Beze 1964
1 Case . . . Corton Clos du Roy 1964
6 Magnums . . Corton Clos du Roy 1964
1 Case . . . Corton Charlemagne 1964
2 Bottles . . Aloxe Corton 1947

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36A.3

6 Bottles . . Ch. Cos d'Estournel 1953
3 Magnums . . Ch. Margaux 1955
7 Magnums . . Ch. Cheval Blanc 1955
91 Bottles . . Ch. Cheval Blanc 1955
1 Case . . . Ch. Talbot 1955
16 Bottles . . Ch. Lafite 1955
2 Bottles . . Ch. Lafite 1954
4 Cases . . . Ch. Batailley 1945
24 Magnums . . Ch. Latour 1947
30 Magnums . . Ch. Haut Brion 1947
24 Magnums . . Ch. La Mission Haut Brion 1947
4 Cases . . . Ch. Pichon Longueville (Lalande) 1955
2 Cases . . . Ch. Cheval Blanc 1955
6 Magnums . . Ch. Lafite 1955
5 Bottles . . Ch. Margaux 1926
3 Bottles . . Ch. Lafite 1926
1 Bottle . . Ch. Cheval Blanc 1926
40 Bottles . . Ch. Margaux 1953
43 Bottles . . Ch. Petrus 1952
6 Magnums . . Ch. Latour 1955
20 Bottles . . Ch. Latour 1955
22 Bottles . . Ch. Cos d'Estournel 1962
1 Case . . . Ch. Cange 1959
100 Bottles . . American Wine and Miscellaneous

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36A.4

Storage at Berry Bros:

5-dozen bottles Scharzberger Riesling 1964
5-dozen bottles Piesporter Riesling 1964
10-dozen bottles Bernkasteler Riesling 1964

Storage at Justerini & Brooks:

60 Bottles . . Ch. Cos d'Estournel 1955
1 Case . . . Ch. Montrose 1955
2 Cases . . . Ch. Pavie Decesse 1959
2 Cases . . . Ch. Pavie Decesse 1959, Imperials
2 Cases . . . Ch. Nenin 1959
2 Cases . . . Ch. Nenin 1959, Imperials
1 Case . . . Ch. Pavie 1959
6 Magnums . . Ch. Leoville Las Cases 1959
6 Magnums . . Ch. Batailley 1961
6 Magnums . . Ch. d'Issan 1961
12 Bottles . . Ch. Nenin, Imperials 1961
12 Bottles . . Ch. Calon Segur 1962, Imperials
6 Magnums . . Ch. Calon Segur 1962
6 Magnums . . Ch. Montrose 1962
12 Bottles . . Ch. Montrose 1962, Imperials
6 Magnums . . Ch. Batailley 1962
6 Magnums . . Ch. d'Issan, 1962
6 Magnums . . Ch. Cos d'Estournel 1962
12 Bottles . . Ch. Lynch Bages 1962
12 Bottles . . Ch. Calon Segur 1962

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with a mosaic floor he saw there in a museum, that he had it copied in the form of a rug made in Portugal. This is a superb success.

We had quail eggs, even better than the Rothschild pheasant products with which I have spoiled myself recently. We had an excellent dinner, qua food and wine, amongst the latter being a Ch. Yquem which is seldom served in private houses. The guests were Judy Gendel, Mr. and Mrs. David Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ward, Lord Cranborne, Sandra and George Weidenfeld, Lee Radziwill, Charles Douglas-Home, and Selwyn Lloyd. Selwyn is optimistic over the Conservatives winning many Council seats from Labour this week, especially in the London borough elections. I sat between Bindy and pretty Mrs. Ward. Stash Radziwill was not there, for he is in the United States campaigning for the second time in Indiana, trying to persuade citizens of Polish descent to vote for Bobby Kennedy. I have often heard it said that David Somerset is the handsomest man in England--he has, however, the reputation of being quite conscious of this advantage. He is due to succeed to the title of the Duke of Beaufort when the latter dies; no one knows whether the Duke, who is in his late 50's, has made arrangements so that when this event occurs Somerset will be able to keep up Badminton.

Joan and Solly Zuckerman came in after dinner.

May 8, 1968 - Wednesday

Almost complete returns from Indiana gave Bobby Kennedy 42% of the vote, with 31% going to Governor Branigin and 27% to Senator McCarthy respectively. Comment from the BBC Washington correspondent was that Kennedy had passed the examination, but not with honors. The last poll [redacted] predicted he would receive 50%.

Gavin Astor came to see me this morning. He wishes to pep up the Pilgrims. He is contemplating having lunch meetings of selected groups of about 50 members, and has already arranged for one to be addressed by Roy Jenkins. I told him I thought the previous policy of having guest speakers at dinners simply for the sake of holding a meeting was a mistake, and in future these banquets should be reserved for occasions certain to ~~interest~~ the members. Although there were full audiences when, for example, General Lemnitzer, Arthur Goldberg, and Jack Javits [redacted] were the orators, their subject matter had not been of particular interest to the audience. He has also toyed with the idea of having cocktail parties, so ladies could be present. I told him I did not believe the Pilgrim membership was well suited for such functions and thought little was ever gained at large cocktail parties in the way of personal pleasure.

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I lunched at White's with Victor Santa Cruz, in company with Michael Tree and George Gage. Victor has an encyclopaedic memory for odd bits of information. He asked whether we knew the origin of the now common use of the word "chic". It derived from the name of a French painter "Chique", a friend of David, who when pleased with a particular work by one of his students had the habit of observing "C'est Chique". Speaking of "silhouette", Santa Cruz said it derived from the appointment by Louis XV of a Monsieur Silhouette as Minister of Finance. This unlucky individual lasted only one day in office. His passage had been so brief as he made a single trip back and forth to the Ministry that French wags used his name in the sense we now employ it.

Lyn Heintzerling, of Associated Press, was brought in by Bill King this afternoon to see me. He is doing articles on Embassies and how they operate. I fear I did not contribute much to his stock of knowledge, but was discursive enough to afford him, I hope, some entertainment on the subject of the tribulations of [redacted] Ambassadors.

Went down to the Garrick Club at Jake Carter's request, to sponsor the application for membership of Eddie Tomkins, now British Minister in Washington. Meanwhile, E did her duty at cocktail parties given by Charles Harding and Cecil Beaton.

After lunch I nipped around to the Burlington Arcade to purchase eight large spoons and eleven teaspoons for use at Albany. Then I tried on a short black coat at Nortons, which the skillful Mr. Grainger [redacted] cut for me.

May 9, 1968 - Thursday

We met in the conference room this morning at nine o'clock with the members of the Special Subcommittee on National Defense Posture of the House Armed Service Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Porter Hardy of Virginia. In addition to members of their group (Representative Charles A. Halleck, Mr. John R. Blandford, Mr. Frank M. Slatinshek, Mr. John Reddon, Mr. George A. Monick, Lt. Col. Robert W. Givens, and Major Charles R. Cottrell), we had about a dozen members of the Embassy present. Jock Stoddard and Stanley Cleveland had prepared careful briefing papers, but conversation was finally confined to a long discourse by myself, and to my answering a lot of questions. As usual with such committees, some of the questions were entirely

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irrelevant. For example, on this occasion Congressman Halleck asked me to give my opinion on whether it had not been unwise to create the State of Israel as presently located. I avoided stepping into that quicksand. It is evident that these people are gravely and properly concerned over the extent of our world-wide military undertakings and the lack of support we obtain for many of them from our allies.

This Committee and its staff are visiting various European capitals, including Lisbon and Madrid. Last fall they made extensive inquiries associated with the conduct of the war in Vietnam, US commitments in Southeast Asia, and the Far East, and the ability of the US to respond in the event of other contingencies. Several of them spoke of the pressures prevalent in Congress to reduce our troop commitments in Germany.

Later Admiral McCain came over to tell me about the questions asked him when he gave them a briefing.

For lunch today we had as guests Lord and Lady George Scott, Lord Egremont, Mrs. Richard Cavendish, Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Calkins, Lady Jellicoe, Charles Harding and Angus Menzies. Fitzroy Maclean left for Scotland immediately after lunch. He said he thought the surprising overturn yesterday in Glasgow, as a result of which the Scottish Nationalists took over the Council there, was indicative of the growing strength of that movement in Scotland. This would be more disadvantageous to the Labour than to the Conservative Party. He does not, however, feel that the idea of separatism, in the sense of Scotland becoming an independent nation and seeking admission as such to the UN, has much [redacted] validity.

I sat between Patsy Jellicoe and Lady George Scott, who has just painted a pastel portrait of E, with which I am thoroughly pleased.

Anthony Montagu Browne, formerly Sir Winston Churchill's private secretary, sent me a copy of his recent speech at Westminster College, Fulton. In the course of it he used an architectural word I had never known, "sharawaggi", which is defined as the juxtaposition of incompatible styles that nevertheless achieve a harmonious whole.

This afternoon we had a reception for the special Subcommittee group of the House Armed Services Committee, and afterwards E and I went to dine with Kitty and Frank Giles.

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TALKING POINTS

Subject: Effect of Devaluation: Especially on the People

1. Purpose of Devaluation

a. to achieve a balance of payments surplus by the second half of 1968, and

b. to achieve in 1969 a B/P surplus of £500 million, and maintain that level long enough to repay debts and build up reserves.

NOTE: UK 1967 deficit on current and long-term capital account was £540 million, or about 1.6 percent of GNP. The US 1967 B/P deficit (on a liquidity basis) was $3.5 billion, or less than 0.5% of our GNP.)

2. How devaluation is meant to work

a. The lower foreign exchange parity of sterling should increase world demand for UK exports, since lower export prices would be possible. Exporting should also be more profitable than previously, as a given export price now returns a greater amount of sterling to the exporter.

b. However, the Government and most interested observers are of the opinion that existing plant capacity, given an approximate 3% rate of growth of productivity, is insufficient to supply both an increased export demand and the present level of home demand. If the anticipated increase in export demand should materialize while the high pre-devaluation level of domestic demand continues undiminished, industrial capacity would be sorely taxed, serious delays would occur while industries expand capacity, and both home and overseas customers compete for the existing production, and the price of resources would be bid up. In this manner, through increased prices and delays in delivery (a "demand-pull" inflation), the benefits of devaluation could very quickly be dissipated. To avoid this eventuality, HMG is attempting to cut private consumption by 2% of what it might have been, thus reducing the pressure of demand and creating a "slack" in industrial capacity which would be taken up by production for export.

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c. This is to be accomplished primarily through the indirect tax measures announced in the budget. For at least 1½ years there will be an absolute decline in the British standard of living, as prices go up faster than wages. The cost of living is expected to rise by about 6%. Clearly, this will produce strong wage pressures. In order to avoid erosion of competitive advantage through a "cost-push" inflation, legislation will be introduced aimed at limiting wage rate increases to 3½%, unless linked to productivity.

d. While private consumption is to be cut back, Government spending will increase for the next year and a half and then is supposed to level off. But its growth is to be limited to 2%, and the growth of public investment will be held to 2.5%. The decisions of HMG to effect reductions in her military commitments are long-term in nature, and, except as they permit the Government to keep their spending within prescribed limits, they play no essential part in the devaluation program until 1970.

3. Effects of devaluation to date

a. The sterling price of imports rose almost immediately. This has contributed to a rise in the Retail Price Index of about 2% since November, and a jump of 7½% in the cost of raw material and fuel to industry.

b. It is still too early to be sure about any devaluation-triggered increase in exports, though partial indications are encouraging (e.g. automobiles). This will not show in the trade figures for several months yet. Exports in the first quarter of this year were strong, but the figures were confused by carryover from last fall's dock strikes.

c. While devaluation occurred in November, the budget measures took effect only a little more than a month ago. Domestic demand has not yet effectively been reduced, and the volume of imports is higher than expected. But domestic auto sales are sharply down in the last two weeks.

d. Unemployment at the time of devaluation was 2.3%, high for the UK, but down somewhat from its September peak of 2.4%. It continued down to 2.2% in February, but by early April had returned to the November level of

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2.3%. (These figures are for the wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers, and are seasonally adjusted; they are not comparable to US figures; to be so would require adding about 1%.) Hourly wage rates have risen by about 3% since devaluation, but this is largely due to previous settlements. The 3½% limitation on wage settlements has not yet been seriously tested, but several serious wage claims are imminent, involving engineering workers, seamen, busmen, railwaymen and steelworkers.

4. The prospects for success

a. Export orders appear to be shaping up very well so far this year in the automotive and aerospace industries. Other industries are also optimistic, though few figures are yet available to back their optimism. Knowledgeable and reliable people are optimistic that export targets will be met. Imports, on the other hand, may continue to run ahead of predicted levels. Though it may take longer than originally hoped, there is no serious reason at this time to believe the UK will not achieve its desired surplus.

b. The 3½% incomes limitation is a key pressure point. If HMG fails at least to give the impression of holding firm, international monetary confidence could be adversely affected. If on the other hand they enforce this too inflexibly, disastrous strikes could result. We look for some flexibility under the semantic cloak of productivity-linked settlements.

5. Direct effects on the people

a. Net reduction in the standard of living of maybe 1%. Because of the budget (heavy emphasis on excise taxes on cars, liquor, etc) this will hit middle income groups hardest; the poor and the old will be hit less, the rich are subject to a special tax.

b. Unemployment will be maintained around present levels, which will hit the "development areas" (coal areas, Scotland) hardest.

c. If it works, could lay a foundation for future economic growth which would not have to be stopped periodically on account of balance of payments crises.

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The Giles pulled out all the stops in giving us the following menu:

Crepes aux champignon

Bas-rond d'agneau
Legumes jardinieres
Salade

Fromages

Glace au cafe

Ch. Cos d'Estournel)	
Ch. Smith Haute-Lafite)	1928
Ch. Latour	1943)
Ch. Latour	1949)
Pol Roger	1945
Ch. Gruaud-Larose	1945

The other guests were Beryl and Reginald Maudling, Sonia and Julian Melchett. It would be difficult in any other house in England to have duplicated the fine array of wines offered us, and the accompanying food was delicious. Frank has always had an intense interest in wines, and has bought them judiciously from the time, many years ago, when he lived in Paris. I wrote him this letter:

May 10, 1968 - Friday

After returning from the Giles', I was called about midnight by Dick Hennes, who is Duty Officer. He said reports had come in that Soviet troops were moving from East to West in Poland near the Czechoslovakian border. Our people in Washington are excited over this, and asked us to get in touch immediately with the British and see whether they had any information other than these rumors. It proved they did not. All we know is that the travel of diplomats, including that of Phil Kaiser's nephew, have been, at least temporarily, arrested in Poland. Discontent in Moscow with the present Czech regime, recently installed, has been publicly voiced by the Soviets, but I think it improbable that either side would decide to break with the other.

I was struck again last night by the calm and sensible way in which Maudling always comments on domestic and international affairs. I have never heard him express personal bitterness against his own colleagues or members of the Opposition. Despite the criticism sometimes directed at him of being indolent, I would think this did not represent his true nature, for he always seems to be thoroughly briefed, and I feel he is a man of deep convictions. As to his character and intellectual adornments, there can be no question.

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May 10, 1968

(My dear Frank)

I cannot adequately express to Kitty and you our gratitude for the veritable feast which you so generously offered us last night. Not only was the company and food superlative, but your selection of wines was almost unique.

I have for a long time fancied the 1928 Red Bordeaux. It required patience to have conserved it during its long period of shaggy growth, but the end result typified by the two you served us is full justification for having done so. I was surprised by their delicacy, and personally somewhat preferred the Cos d'Estournel to the Smith Haute-Lafite. I thought the comparison between the Latour of 1943 with that of 1949 most interesting, with the advantage clearly on the side of the first. I liked the Gruaud-Larose 1945 best of all these jewels.

Although only an occasional drinker of champagne, I do congratulate you on your Pol Roger 1945. It was still lively, and seemed to me delicious. During your forthcoming expedition in Normandy, I hope you insist on charming Odette serving you some of the same.

Again our heartfelt thanks for an evening which was in every respect sheer delight.

(Ever yours

David Bruce)

Frank Giles, Esq.,
42 Blomfield Road,
London, W. 9

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The returns this morning from yesterday's borough elections must have made sorry reading for the Labourites. In London the results were absolutely devastating, and showed the Conservatives' control of at least 2[illegible] out of 32 boroughs, some of which had been traditional Labour strongholds and in their grip for periods of thirty or forty years. In the provinces, the situation was generally similar to that in London.

To add to the confusion, Cecil King, Chairman of the International Publishing Corporation, issued a statement on the front page of the Daily Mirror under the heading "Enough is Enough", in which he denounced Mr. Wilson as Prime Minister. Amongst other things he said "We are now threatened with the greatest financial crisis in our history. It is not to be removed by lies about our reserves, but only by a fresh start under a fresh leader." I talked to Jim Griffin, our Treasury Attache, about this at the office this morning. There is in the Bank of England, of which King is a member of the Governing Board, a system of double bookkeeping, the implications of which are known to few people outside the Bank. Before the issuance of the monthly figures on reserves, the Bank is accustomed to borrow from the Federal Reserve in New York, and also from Central Banks in Europe, for window dressing balance sheet purposes. Usually on the [redacted] following day these credits are transferred back. The result is that the great disparity between reserves and outstanding short term indebtedness in foreign currencies is not generally known. King's words are likely to shake still further confidence in Sterling. Our own balance of payments position, as well as the weakness of the dollar, make us also vulnerable to further attacks against the two currencies. Actually, I understand that considerable sums from our gold holdings, which may have reduced our stock to less than ten billion dollars of gold, continue to be withdrawn by the smaller Central Banks, and in lesser degree by some of the members of the former gold pool. It is not impossible there will be another crisis this summer affecting sterling and the dollar; in fact, if I were betting, I would think, so far as now can be foreseen, the chances of a crisis, at least for sterling, are fifty-fifty.

I was astonished to hear last night that after he became President of the World Bank, Bob McNamara [redacted] cut a tape endorsing Bobby Kennedy's candidacy for the Democratic nomination. It was, I am told, to have been used in the Indiana campaign; this did not take place because it was called to McNamara's attention that the charter of the World Bank

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[redacted] does not allow its officers to participate in political movements. I fear this is another indication of what has frequently been charged against Bob, namely his [redacted] insensitiveness to national and international political questions.

General Theodore Conway, CINCSTRIKE, came to see me this afternoon.

Tonight E and I gave the annual Community Awards reception in the downstairs cafeteria at Grosvenor Square. We shook hands with several hundred guests, [redacted] then I presented the awards. Sir Hugh Constantine followed me with an excellent short speech. He is an admirable man.

May 11, 1968 - Saturday

To the office this morning. Following my talk with Jim Griffin he has now given me this paper on the UK foreign indebtedness:

I heard today of Charlie Winn's death. He once owned Nostell, but as a result of inter-family negotiations, it was taken over by his nephew, Rowland St. Oswald, and Charlie moved to the United States. He was a great friend of Wolcott Blair and myself. We usually referred in letters and conversations with each other to ourselves as Whiskey Winn, Bollinger Blair, and Burgundy Bruce.

May 12, 1968 - Sunday

E left early this afternoon for Washington. She has gone over to attend the wedding of Eliza Lloyd to Lord Moore, son of the Droghedas. Stacy Lloyd is coming up from the Virgin Islands for the ceremony, and her brother Toughy is coming back, after six or seven years in Vietnam and Laos. They are to be married in Upperville, Virginia.

Tonight I went for dinner at the Cafe Royal with Kisty Hesketh. It seems her son Alexander, aged 17, is now headed for enlistment in the Scots Grays.

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COMMUNITY RELATIONS AWARDS RECEPTION, May 10, 1968:

It is a great pleasure to welcome you to another of these annual functions which so admirably represent what can be accomplished in the field of Anglo-American relations.

As I have observed on previous occasions, the wisdom and good will displayed by British neighbors of our Armed Forces officers, men and families, has created an atmosphere unique in my experience. No doubt there have been many difficulties of which I am not aware, but you seem to have been successful in keeping them localized, and, what is even more remarkable, out of public print. I thank you for the tremendous amount of time and interest you have devoted to these undertakings -- this applies not only to the British community leaders, but to the officers, men and families of our own Armed Forces.

I wish, in addition to the awards to be given tonight to various United States units in Great Britain, there were some way in which I could present a blanket award to those British without whose generous cooperation satisfactory results could not have been achieved.

Before presenting the awards, I should like to pay a special tribute to the Royal Air Force which this year is celebrating its 50th anniversary. I think I can safely say that the RAF is the parent of individual air forces throughout the world, including the United States Air Force. The heritage, the history, and the men of the RAF and their exploits are legends of aviation. It is fitting that we pay our respects tonight to this great organization, many members of which are here -- not the least of them being Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, who not only has given a lifetime to his service but has continued the work of the Royal Air Force and the work of the United States Air Force in their community relations programs.

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It was no easier this year than in past years to select the winners. The Judging Committee was impressed by the wide range of activities carried on by the various units in the United Kingdom.

Presentation of Awards

a. The award for the best community relations program of a large active flying base goes to R.A.F. Bentwaters, Colonel Raymond R. Melton, Commander, and Mr. D. Stanley Pierson, Chairman of the Anglo-American Community Relations Committee.

b. The award for the best community relations program for a small non-flying base goes to R.A.F. Chicksands, Colonel Richard A. Wilson, Commander, and Mr. Anthony Laing, M.C., Chairman of the Anglo-American Community Relations Committee.

c. When the community relations awards were presented last year, particular mention was made of the good work done by the bases which had borne the brunt of the transfer of our bases from France. This year, the judging committee felt that one of these bases in particular is deserving of a Special Award because it has shaped an active and imaginative program from a dormant one, and at the same time dealt successfully with the resettlement of a large number of people, a severe noise problem, and high operational priorities. The base selected for this special recognition is R.A.F. Upper Heyford, Colonel Kendall S. Young, Commander, and Mr. R.T. Whiteley, Chairman of the Anglo-American Community Relations Committee.

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d. The United States Navy did not win an award this year. This was not for lack of effort or of good community relations programs, but because, in the opinion of the judging committee, other programs were a bit more deserving of recognition this year. The United States Navy at its respective bases has special problems, their bases being small and often remote. I should like to pay a special tribute to the U.S. Navy at Holy Loch for its handling of a rather touchy community relations situation.

e. And now, I am most honored to present a special award to a distinguished person who has been untiring in his efforts in promoting better Anglo-American relations. He personally visits each base at least once a year and no community relations problem, human or material, is too small for his personal attention. In partial recognition of the debt we owe this man for his unstinting devotion to the furtherance of our joint efforts, it is with the greatest pleasure and gratitude that I present a special award to him who heads up the Royal Air Force community relations program in conjunction with the United States Air Force -- Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine.

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UNITED KINGDOM'S FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS

Great Britain's foreign indebtedness is a major problem to which the United Kingdom and other major countries must address themselves in the coming months. The amounts involved are huge and even if the U.K. gets its balance of payments surplus of £500 million a year and uses all of it to reduce its indebtedness, with no additions to its meager reserves, it will still be in the red for many years to come.

Britain's short-term indebtedness is basically of three kinds: short-term credits from foreign central banks, IMF drawings and the so-called sterling balances, i.e., foreign holdings of bank balances in the U.K. and other liquid money market instruments, such as U.K. Treasury bills.

Short-term credits extended to the U.K. by the U.S. and European monetary authorities amount to about $4 billion. These credits include the central bank swap lines, and certain special ad hoc credits extended by the BIS, Swiss commercial banks and central banks. Of the total, slightly less than half is held by the United States and slightly more than half by all the other countries. The U.K. is currently negotiating with the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve Board on funding part of these debts into claims with longer maturities. They will also approach the major European countries for similar arrangements and probably draw the remainder of their I.M.F. credit line amounting to $1.4 billion. The U.K. has already announced that the $1.4 billion drawing made in 1965 will be repaid in quarterly installments, beginning in August of this year. The additional drawing of $1.4 billion would have to be paid off in three to five years, i.e., by sometime between 1971 and 1973. In effect, therefore, the I.M.F. would be rolling over $1.4 billion in credit to the U.K. and the U.K. would use the proceeds to pay off part of its indebtedness to the central banks.

The problem of the sterling balances is different from the other types of indebtedness in that these claims are not negotiated, and could be outstanding or even increased indefinitely without the U.K. ever having to pay them off. The total value of all U.K. short-term sterling liabilities amounted to $16 billion at the end of 1967. Subtracting the amounts held by the U.S., the European central banks and the I.M.F. (already included in the amounts discussed above) leaves a total of about $10 billion in sterling balances in somewhat nervous or unsympathetic hands. Even if it becomes clear that devaluation is working and the U.K. balance of payments is in surplus, many of the sterling area central banks will continue to diversify their reserves by moving out of sterling into dollars and gold. Hongkong, for example,

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has already announced that it is seeking ways to reduce or eliminate its ~~official~~ holdings of some £350 million sterling. Singapore has indicated likewise, and there has been continual talk about Kuwait drawing down its sterling holdings.

The attached table shows U.K. sterling balances in 1962 and in 1967 by area. The table shows that while the total of the sterling balances increased from £4.4 billion in 1962 to £6.7 billion in 1967 the composition of these balances over the five-year period changed significantly. Sterling area central banks accounted for only 25 percent of the total in 1967 compared to 40 percent in 1962 and other sterling area holdings declined from 20 percent to 18 percent during the same period. Non-sterling private holdings also decreased from 16 to 10 percent. It is also noteworthy that sterling area central banks and private non-sterling holdings decreased in absolute terms over this period even though their total foreign exchange reserves increased. This diversification process by the sterling area countries is illustrated by the Australia-New Zealand-South Africa group who decreased their sterling holdings by about $350 million during 1962 - 1967 while their total foreign exchange holdings only declined by about $150 million. Similarly, the India-Pakistan-Ceylon group decreased their sterling holdings by about $230 million while their total foreign exchange holdings increased by about $50 million. Clearly if this process continues or accelerates the U.K. will simply not be able to honor these claims.

The U.K. Government now contemplates a balance of payments surplus which for the three years 1968-1970 would total $2.5 - 3.0 billion and its current reserves amount to about $2 billion. If these surpluses come to pass and if all of them are used to pay off indebtedness, the U.K. would still owe $2.5 - 3 billion in short-term indebtedness to the major central banks and the I.M.F. This would allow nothing to build up its reserves, which continue to be perilously low, or to finance any draw-down of the sterling balances. It would appear, therefore, that some multilateral agreements to fund the U.K.'s foreign indebtedness is inevitable if the pound is to avoid complete collapse.

Attachment:
Table

J. A. Griffin

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U.K. Short-Term Foreign Liabilities and Claims in Sterling End of 1962 and 1967

(£ million)

Liabilities	1962 Total (%)	1967 Total (%)	Australia, N.Z., S.Africa	India, Pakistan, Ceylon	Caribb. Area	Middle East	Other Africa	Far East	Other
Sterling Area									
Central Banks	1769 (40)	1624 (25)	452	114	228	399	339	694	538
Other	868 (20)	1140 (18)							

Liabilities	1962 Total (%)	1967 Total (%)	N.America	Latin America	W.Eur.	Other non-£
Non-Sterling						
Central Banks	451 (10)	1497 (23)	775	5	557	160
Other	692 (16)	632 (10)	78	24	351	179
International Organizations						
IMF	517 (12)	1439 (22)				
Other	89 (2)	101 (2)				
Total	4386 (100)	6433 (100)				
Local authority & hire purchase paper	n.a.	246				
Grand Total	4386	6679				
Claims	840	1329				
Net liabilities	3546	5350				

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May 13, 1968 - Monday

I went this morning with Harold Hall to Olympia, to visit the US section of the Instruments Electronics Automation Exhibition. There are 43 American companies participating. This is the largest commercial project to be undertaken this year in the United Kingdom, and we hope to achieve sales results in excess of the ten million dollars reported by US companies in the 1966 exhibition. I spent a couple of hours touring the forty American booths, meeting the personnel British and American, involved, and listening to their esoteric explanations of what their complicated machines were designed to accomplish. Developments in the field of electronics take place so rapidly, according to the head of one [redacted] company with whom I talked, they cannot safely predict their latest product will not be obsolescent within twelve months. One of the oddities was a powerful 12-bit computer, equipped with a multiple teletype control, which enables one to play blackjack. I lost against the computer by overdrawing.

Lunched at [redacted] Brooks Club with John Wheeler-Bennett. He is a great story teller, and always good value. He is going back to the United States next year for another six-month lecture and teaching assignment. He takes an intense interest in Nicky's studies of the Civil War, and gave me today for Nicky a new book on Stonewall Jackson.

Nigel Lawson of the Spectator came to see me this afternoon. He fears a financial crisis affecting [redacted] sterling and the dollar. I gather he favors a rise in the gold price. I told him our Administrat has repeatedly gone on record against any such change, and thought it could not occur. We discussed the possibility in that event of both Britain and the United States having floating rates, and the dire consequences that would ensue. He hoped the United States had contingency plans to meet emergencies which might unexpectedly arise. I could only answer that I assumed we had, which indeed is the case. I do share with him unease over how these questions are presently being handled, so far as I know, almost entirely by technicians. Their political importance is vast, and I cannot but think it would be wise to consider them [redacted] in their political context. For example, if Great Britain were forced into letting the pound float, [redacted] what would be the reaction [redacted] if France, adhering to its insistence on gold, were to try to influence Germany to go along with the French thesis rather than whatever the US thought preferable. There would be sharp divisions within the Common Market countries over what

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measures should be adopted and there would most certainly be a period of chaos, [redacted] in currency transactions. Personally, in view of the draining of our gold reserves that is still continuing, though in diminished degree, I believe serious consideration should be given to halting it entirely, if necessary, if a drastic run-down seemed imminent. Although Paris is the scene of student riots on an unprecedented scale, with several hundred thousand people marching around destructively and angrily in the Latin Quarter, the conference at the old Hotel Majestic got under way yesterday. The North Vietnamese representative made the expected statement calling for a complete cessation of bombing and of all American military activities. Harriman responded for our side in a temperate fashion by making it evident that as of now there was no prospect of easy agreement. He called for mutual troop withdrawals from the demilitarized zone in Vietnam "as a step towards broader measures of de-escalation". It was decided to meet again on Wednesday. Meanwhile, Averell and Cy Vance will no doubt concoct an answer to Xuan Thuy's prepared statement.

Sir Alexander Spearman came to see me this afternoon, to discuss again plans for future meetings of British and American Parliamentarians I told him I thought our election period might make it inappropriate to have a conference this summer or autumn. He wants me to discuss this point of view with David Harlech and others interested in his enterprise, and I agreed to do so.

May 14, 1968 - Tuesday

The High Commissioner for India, Mr. Shanti S. Dhavan, called on me this morning. Born in 1900, he was educated at Lahore University and Balniol College, Cambridge. While at Cambridge, where he studied law, he became President of the Cambridge Student Union, the first Indian to be so chosen. He was a law lecturer in India, and later practiced his profession before becoming a Judge. He has two sons and a daughter presently studying in the United States. His daughter is at Bucknell University, and, according to him, enthusiastically pro-American. I liked him. He said he [redacted] already had difficulties here over the plight of his countrymen, who, having obtained work permits for England through the British High Commissioner's office in Delhi, were unable upon arrival in Britain to find employment.

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Although we were informed by a Commonwealth Office source that he has expressed strongly anti-British feelings in the past, this was not apparent in his conversation with me today.

Charlie Adams came to see me. He is spending several days in England and Scotland to explain the operations of his Raytheon Company to interested or potential investors. He said Raytheon had few share holders here, and with the dollar premium such as it is, he did not expect much augmentation of their holdings.

Lunched at Bucks with George Ball, enroute from Paris to New York. George told me the circumstances under which he [redacted] agreed to replace Arthur Goldberg at the UN. The President requested him to do this for the remainder of his term. [redacted] Rusk strongly advocated it. Initially Ball refused, on the ground he had been with Lehman Bros. only a short time, was a senior partner in that firm, and did not think it appropriate for him to leave, even on a temporary assignment. Thereafter strong pressures were applied to him from many quarters, and the Lehman people gave him leave of absence. I gather the prospect was held out to him that if Hubert Humphrey were elected President, he would probably be chosen as Secretary of State, a position he would be glad to accept.

The matter is now settled, and he will assume his new duties about June 30.

The first edition of his book "The Discipline of Power" has been entirely sold, 15,000 copies of it, and it is about to pass into a second edition, as well as to be translated into several foreign languages.

Ball will, when possible, sit in each Tuesday at the meetings held in Washington over which the President presides, and which are attended by Secretarys Rusk and Clifford, as well as by Walt Rostow. Although they are on affable terms personally, George has never been on the same political wave length as Rostow. He will also be consulted by the President on the conduct of the Paris negotiations under the charge of Messrs. Harriman and Vance.

During his comparatively short period at Lehman Bros. Ball has enjoyed a high income, and also thinks he [redacted] on his way to making a considerable fortune through investment opportunities.

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Early this morning I was telephoned by Steve Palmer, with the report of a telegram received from Washington to be handled "at the opening of business". It expressed concurrence in a US-UN recommendatio for me to see King Hussein of Jordan, and for Ambassador Symmes in Amman to follow the matter up when the King returns home. Goldberg wishes the King to accept a resolution he has proposed about the Jerusalem affair.

Our people in Washington were evidently unaware of Hussein's travel plans. When we endeavored to get in touch with him, we found he had left a message at his hotel that he was sleeping late and was not to be disturbed. From 10:30, he had engagements, and was scheduled to leave for Paris by plane at noon. Accordingly, Steve Palmer went to see his private secretary, who is supposed to enjoy the confidence of the King, and discussed with him the Goldberg resolution. The secretary suggested a number of changes in it, and there, for the moment, the matter rests.

We are in full season as respects applications for American citizens for admission to the Royal Enclosure at Ascot, and for the later Garden Party to be given by the Queen, for which I am privileged to nominate American citizens. Our list this year for the two functions will include approximately 450 for Ascot and 350 for the Garden Party.

Occasionally we meet with rebuff when we submit nominations--happily this has seldom occurred. This year, once more, Mr. McShain, one of the leading contractors in Philadelphia, who frequently races his horses in England, has applied and been refused for Ascot. As long as the Duke of Norfolk is in charge of admissions to the Royal Enclosure, McShain will not be invited. This dates back to an old controversy involving the Philadelphian, who on two occasions is alleged to have turned his tickets and badge over to others.

I was interested when talking to Reginald Maudling last week to hear him reminisce on the part he played, when a young man, in assisting in the preparation of speeches for Sir Winston. He said the Great Man was an indifferent extemporaneous speaker, and customarily read from a prepared text. I always thought Churchill used notes as a refresher, but Maudling said this was not the case, although he usually had so digested a text as often to give the appearance he was not fully reading it.

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I had a letter from Henry Tasca today, but dated April 19, enclosing a paper he [redacted] prepared for circulation to his Mission personnel and business community in Rabat Morocco. His figures are interesting. Tasca is an old Treasury man, and a skilled economist, but impressive though his presentation is of the strength of our economy, it [redacted] does not take into reckoning all the difficulties of our financial situation.

The United Kingdom trade figures for April, out today, announced exports in that month were £486 million, seasonally adjusted. Imports were £652 million, against a February figure of £656 million. Exports showed growth, but the expected stimulus from devaluation, if it comes, will not show significantly until later in the year.

Jean Lambert came over from Paris to see me this afternoon. The Royal Commission set up by the Canadian Government to examine the affairs of the defunct Atlantic Acceptance Corporation have not yet made their report, but Lambert understands he has been completely cleared in connection with the whole transaction. This leaves him with a large holding in the Great Northern Capital Company, whose chief assets are valuable real estate in Canada. The company is, however, heavily indebted to the United States Steel Pension Fund, to Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in New York, and to other creditors. Its stock currently sells in Toronto at around $2.50 a share, about equivalent to its present annual earnings. Lambert wants to find a limited partner to pick up the debts, in return for which he would receive a portion of the equity. To accomplish this, it has been suggested to him he ought to establish himself in Toronto for about a year, and try to work this situation out. I advised him to do so, for if he could accomplish his objectives, he would again be rich, and could better return to the investment banking business, of which he is so enamored.

I gave a reception tonight for the Interparliamentary Group on Africa, which is congregating here for a trip to Malta. At least 150 people came to this party, including a smattering of Members of Parliament. They were late, for there had been a fierce debate this afternoon in the House of Commons about the suspension of Sir Frederick Crawford's British passport because of his alleged involvement with the illegal Government of Rhodesia. This has posed some interesting Constitutional questions. There were six members of the US House of Representatives, most of them with wives who are looking forward to visiting Malta.

BASIC ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

By Ambassador Henry J. Tasca

Recent months have seen repeated suggestions that the American economy is on the point of collapse and that there is a crisis of world confidence in the dollar. Without going into the motivation of such views, or, indeed, seeking to minimize the nature and complexity of economic problems which beset the world today, I would nevertheless like to call attention to certain facts, certain statistics, which cannot but cast doubt on prophecies of gloom.

The economic health of any country is basically measured by the productivity of its land and people. All recognized economists calculate this in terms of Gross National Product. The GNP of the United States for 1967 was 785 billion dollars, and it is now at an annual rate of substantially more than 800 billion dollars. An idea of the magnitude of these figures may be gained from comparison with, for example, the combined GNP's of the six Common Market countries, which have only a slightly smaller population than the United States. In 1965, the most recent year for which comparative statistics are available, their combined GNP was $298 billion as against the U.S. figure for 1965 of $683 billion.

The growth rate of a nation is another index of its economic health. In 15 years, the GNP of the United States has more than doubled. In 1952, during the Korean war, it was 345 billion dollars. Critics may justifiably point out that this increase of 127 percent reflects a certain amount of inflation, and that is true. But inflation is a factor which also must be viewed in perspective. Even if one examines this 15-year increase in terms of "constant dollars"--that is, a dollar calculated to give it the same purchasing power as in 1952--the increase in the American GNP during the 1952-67 period was 69 percent.

The 1952-67 comparison also lends clarity to the present position when examined in terms of the U.S. National Budget. Total budget expenditures in 1952 were 65.3 billion dollars; in 1967, they were 125.7 billion dollars. In other words, government expenditures increased by 92 percent, BUT in the same period the GNP increased by 128 percent.

Expenditures in 1952 for National Defense totaled 44.0 billion dollars as compared with 70.1 billion in 1967. But in 1952 those defense expenditures were 13 percent of the GNP, and in 1967 they were only 9 percent due, of course, to the enormous increase in productive capacity. Hence, it seems obvious that from the standpoint of economics, the cost of the Vietnam war is NOT placing a severe strain on the United States.

To validate the 1952-1967 comparison, it is useful to view the growth of the American economy from a somewhat longer range perspective. An example: Between 1850 and 1960, the population of the United States increased nearly eight fold. During the same 110 years, the GNP increased 40 fold in constant dollars.

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There are many other ways of testing the state of the American economy. Let us leave the astronomical figures of government expenditure for a moment and look at the state of the old-fashioned virtue of thrift. Private personal savings in the United States in 1952 totaled 16.1 billion dollars. In 1967, this total was 38.7 billion--an increase of 114 percent. Nor were Americans showing any lack of faith in the surging economy of their country, for during the same period private domestic investments rose from 51.9 billion to 112.1 billion or by 116 percent.

Rate of unemployment is another reliable indicator of the state of the economy. In the United States, unemployment is now at an all-time low of 3.8 percent. During the decade before the outbreak of World War II, it never dropped below 13 percent. It is frequently pointed out that unemployment is worse among negro Americans than among whites. This is a problem to which the government of the United States is addressing constant attention, and there are justifiable complaints that progress is too slow. However, again a perspective is useful in assessing this factor: In 1958, non-white unemployment was 12.6 percent. In 1967 it dropped to 7.4 percent. This progress did not merely reflect the growth of the economy but a carefully planned effort to correct this inequity. And this effort continues. In a related effort to bolster the lower end of the economic spectrum, much has been done toward raising the living standard of those with family incomes under $3,000 per year--the so-called "War on Poverty." This effort is important, even essential, but again it is useful to view it in perspective since the number of families with such minimal income has declined from 25.3 percent to 14.3 percent in the last 15 years, even when incomes are expressed in "constant dollars" i.e. when allowance is made for price increases during the period.

Incidentally, the same perspective sheds a somewhat different than usual light on the chronic problem of America's rising national debt: 267 billion dollars in 1952 and 345 billion in 1967. BUT the 1952 debt was 77 percent of the GNP, whereas in 1967 it was only 44 percent. Again, the phenomenal surge of productivity dwarfed the increase in liabilities.

Other indices show the same growing strength. There were 36 million automobiles in use in America in 1950 and 71 million in 1966. Electric power production increased from 389 billion kilowatt hours in 1950 to 1,248 billion during 1966. Total retail sales went from 157 billion dollars in 1951 to 304 billion during 1966.

University enrollment in the United States is now 80 times that of 1900, although population increased only three fold during that period. A recent study disclosed that university enrollment in the United States is now 6.5 million young men and women. The impact of this added training upon the future of the economy is incalculable.

Workers' salaries: With nearly every employable holding a job, the average hourly earnings of American "non-farm" workers in 1957 was $2.67, whereas in 1952 it was $1.52. To be sure the cost of living rose from 92.5 (1957-59 period is taken as 100 on the scale used in calculation) in 1952 to 116.3 in

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1967 This reflects an inflationary increase of 26 percent. But, during the same period, per capita income increased by 80 percent. Even in constant dollars, therefore, there was a 42 percent increase in per capita income.

Again using the 1957-59 level as 100, output in industry per man hour increased from 87.0 in 1957 to 127.5 in 1967; and industrial production rose from 84.3 to 157.6. New construction activity reflected the same trend during the period, going from 36.8 billion dollars to 74.7 billion.

Developments in American agriculture during the same period were even more striking. In common with many countries of the world, the United States saw a significant movement of manpower away from the farms and toward the cities. In fact, farm population dropped from 21,748,000 to 11,000,000, i.e. from 13.9 percent of the entire population to 5.5 percent.

But despite this enormous drop in farm workers, agricultural production in the United States increased dramatically. Using the same 1957-59 scale, the yield per acre increased by 34 percent in 15 years, and productivity per man hour on the farm rose by 158 percent; livestock production increased 138 percent. For farm workers, hourly earnings went from 66 cents in 1952 to $1.12 in 1967. It is now calculated that the output of a single American farm worker feeds himself and 39 other persons.

Our total international exchange of goods amounted to some $24 billion in 1952 as compared with some $57 billion in 1967. The trade surplus was $2,486 million in 1952 compared with $3,622 million in 1967. The overall balance of payments deficit in 1967 was $3,572 million (preliminary estimate). Income from American investments rose from $1.6 billion to $6 billion in 1967. Foreign capital coming to the U.S. for investment rose to some $4 billion in 1967 (in 1957 the figure was $540 million).

The value of U.S. private long-term investments (direct and portfolio) abroad rose from $17.5 billion in 1950 to $70.8 billion in 1965.

Gold stocks declined $11.2 billion from 1952 through 1967. However, the United States still has the largest stock of monetary gold; more than 1/4 of the total. At the end of 1965, U.S. assets and investments abroad (public and private) were more than $106 billion. Foreign assets and investments in the U.S. at that time were $59 billion. Since 1965 the difference has grown even larger. United States assets abroad were far more than sufficient to cover all liabilities. There was a problem of liquidity stemming in part from the special position occupied by gold prior to the measures recently agreed to by the Central Banks of seven countries. The deficit in the balance of payments was particularly significant in this sense and has therefore received special attention.

In this connection, it should be noted that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has stressed in a recent declaration that the United States is fully conscious that early action on the part of the United States is necessary to improve the American balance of payments by means of appropriate fiscal and monetary measures. The Secretary of the Treasury stated that this objective is being given the highest priority by the

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President of the United States and, as is known, among the measures recommended by the President for this purpose has been the proposed 10 percent surcharge on income taxes in the United States, a proposal which is now before the Congress and which has already been approved by the United States Senate.

The United States will no doubt continue to be faced for a time with a balance of payments problem but strong measures are being taken to deal with this and the existence of this problem does not alter the basic fact of the fundamental economic strength of the United States as measured by the continuing and tremendous increase in the productivity of its land, its industry and its people.

Rabat, April 1958.

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I had not seen Malcolm MacDonald for almost twenty years, and had a most enjoyable conversation with him. When he was Minister of Health in 1940 he did a magnificent job, but Churchill did not want him in the Cabinet and sent him into what was then considered exile to a post in Asia. He has remained in that area and in Africa ever since, and enjoys a useful and remarkable prestige with the Governments in those two Continents. I also settled with Paul Gore-Booth how we would handle liaison between Averell's mission in Paris and the British Government. He is anxious for Michael Stewart, who has been invited to Moscow for conversations on May 22 and May 23, to be briefed before his departure on any matters under negotiation concerning Vietnam that would not be available to him through ordinary channels. I shall write Harriman about this tomorrow.

One of the difficulties about this type of cocktail party is the delay of many guests in leaving. The appointed hours were from 6:30 to 8:00, but when I went off for dinner at 8:15, there must have still been 100 people in the house.

I dined at the Clermont Club.

May 15, 1968 - Wednesday

Phil Kaiser told me yesterday he would have to undergo an operation for hernia, which will put him out of action for a couple of weeks. He left this morning for Edinburgh, to attend the celebrations there of the 200th anniversary of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Bill Benton is coming over from the United States for the occasion, bringing with him about twenty of the Britannica group.

I departed this morning from the usual procedure at our staff meeting by having Messrs. Cleveland, Griffin and others talk about the student riots in Paris, the state of the British economy and finances, as well as making [redacted] remarks myself regarding the possible effect of the withdrawal of British [redacted] troops in the Gulf on British petroleum operations there. It was an interesting session.

I wrote Averell this letter:

Karl Meyer of the Washington Post came to see me. He has finished writing a book, and has now reassumed his reportorial duties.

Sam Spiegel called on me, in company with Charles Lyons, our Maritime Attache. Partly for pleasure, but also in connection with the film he is to make on the Czar and Czarina, Nicholas and Alexandra, he wishes to obtain Soviet permission to take his yacht into the Black

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May 16, 1968

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Dear Averell:

Yesterday Sir Paul Gore-Booth asked me whether it might not be advisable and possible for the Foreign Secretary, Michael Stewart, to be briefed on the latest developments at your Paris Conference before he goes to Moscow, where he will stay May 22 and May 23, presumably leaving here on the 21st, or on the morning of the 22nd.

He said the arrangements already made for keeping the British Embassies in Washington and Paris informed by your delegation as to what would be happening appeared satisfactory. He wondered, however, whether, if there were something special which would not reach the Foreign Secretary through the ordinary channels, there might be any reason to give Stewart as complete a fill-in as might be practicable before he went off on his trip. In this connection, he said it was only a suggestion from him, and not from the Foreign Secretary, that perhaps a member of your delegation might fly over here and have a talk with Stewart.

I have no recommendation to make on this subject, since I cannot judge if there are matters of which the Foreign Secretary should be informed that will not already have been communicated to him. I do believe, as Stewart has always displayed, especially in the House of Commons, stoutness in defending generally our Vietnam policy, and as he is a man of great discretion, something seemingly special in his case might be warranted. As an alternative to Gore-Booth's suggestion, perhaps you might wish to consider giving a special briefing for this purpose to some member of the British Embassy in Paris, who could then come over to London and report directly to Stewart.

It is a great comfort to know you are handling our affairs in this crucial negotiation.

With warm regards,

Ever yours,

David Bruce

The Honorable W. Averell Harriman,
United States Embassy,
Paris

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Sea within a few weeks. Fortunately for him, the Soviet officer who will probably have the final decision in this matter happens to be temporarily in London, and is an old friend of Charles Lyons. I told Sam I hoped, if his application were successful, he would avoid having as guests on his boat any one who might be suspected by the Soviets of picking up information for CIA. He said he was fully aware of the importance of not doing so, and actually expected his companions to be, for the most part, attractive young females.

I lunched at Christie's today, at the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Chance. These partners are a lively and expert lot. Afterwards, Michael Tree took me down to the basement, which I had never before visited. The accumulation of a miscellany of objects for future sales was almost unbelievably varied and great. One wonders how such a flow can be maintained. The new owner of Mereworth has, I should think, made a great mistake in not having acquired with the house some of the furniture, especially magnificent William Kent pieces that were offered to him with it. They are now to be sold at Christie's.

Lincoln Gordon and Francis Wilcox came to see me this afternoon. Linc said he was extremely happy as President of Johns Hopkins University. He served here as Economic Minister, and has been seeing old friends, but has not been reassured about the prospects of a satisfactory revival of the British economy.

I sat for two hours this afternoon at a meeting of the Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund at Coutts Bank. This organization has handled its affairs with great wisdom--it now has 20,000 tenants on its roster at lower rentals and with better accommodations than are probably offered anywhere else in England. Lord Blakenham, who has replaced Lord Simons as Chairman, takes a keen interest in these operations, as do most of the other members of the Board. Within a couple of years they will have finished renovating their old properties, and are now embarking on a costly plan to acquire land and construct dwellings on new properties.

I dropped Lord Simons, a lively old gentleman whom one would not estimate to be 86 years old, at Brooks Club.

E returned early this morning from her trip to Washington, and wisely decided to go early to bed and not accompany me to the party Fleur Meyer gave tonight for Helen and Walter Lippmann. This proved to be a delightful occasion. There were about twenty guests for dinner, where I sat between Min Ryan and Fleur. Afterwards, there

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was a processional of guests representative of many professions in London. A considerable number of them were movie stars and starlets, with additions from the theatre, official life, journalism, diplomacy, and business. I always feel lucky when I have an opportunity to talk to Martine de Courcel, who is rightly considered by every one a charmer. I also conversed with Geoffroy de Courcel, who thinks the student riots in Paris of even greater significance than is ascribed to them by the press. He does not know what the General will do about this situation, but some of the issues involved will require a thorough examination of the French traditional system of education. It is remarkable and galling to most Frenchmen to realize that the chief organizer of these student demonstrations is a young German--he is said to be a truly revolutionary bad hat.

Helen and Walter were in good fettle, but are discontented with their decision to spend part of each year in a house near Fontainebleau. They are now inclining toward renting a property in Provence, but spending the greater part of their time in New York and in Maine.

Late to bed.

May 16, 1968 - Thursday

I went this morning to the meeting of the United States Educational Commission at their offices on South Audley Street. It took us more than two hours to dispose of the agenda items, chiefly because of a lengthy discussion of a suggestion made to have Fulbright Scholars in the future engage themselves [redacted] not to participate "in political activities". I found my own strong feeling against this suggested procedure was shared unanimously by the members of our bi-national commission, and we are to record our sentiments and transmit the reasons for them to Washington. The Commission already has the authority to dismiss and send home grantees whose conduct is unsatisfactory, but we all fear the use of such terminology might lead to witch hunting.

I lunched with Helena Kintore at 95 Eaton Square. Although she is still hopelessly crippled by arthritis, she thinks her condition has been improved by the ministrations of Margaret MacInnes.

Helena will be 89 in September. The matters she has had to attend to in connection with the settlement of Arthur's estate have depressed and frustrated her. Her American financial adviser, in whom

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she has great confidence, thinks she can no longer maintain her present standard of living, and would like her to move to the United States. She has been for a long time a British citizen, and if she is to move anywhere, would prefer to settle in Paris. As so often happens here, the financial transactions in which she is involved are being handled by lawyers in Aberdeen who know nothing about the intricacies of modern tax systems. She has given the agricultural portion of Keith Hall in Scotland to her nephew, Lord Stonehaven, but this transfer will not be non-taxable unless she lives another seven years. She has retained use of the house for her lifetime, but does not know whether she can keep it up. In spite of these tribulations, she is still one of the gayest people I have ever known, and has the exceptional good fortune of having servants who have been with her for decades, including her excellent butler Riggs, who has looked after her for forty years. Having been a great figure in British social life in Edwardian days, her reminiscences about that period are interesting, but they seem now, even to one as old as myself, almost as distant as if one were speaking of events in the 18th Century.

Ambassador Thomas K. Wright, our representative at the Industrial College of Armed Forces, came to see me this afternoon. I found him especially instructive on the subject of probable racial disturbances in American cities this summer. He is pessimistic over the prospect of being able to contain them.

Admiral Hammond, of the Coast Guard, came in to pay a farewell call, and to introduce his successor, Captain K. N. Ayres. Hammond has applied for a post in Alaska, where he had previously served. He spoke of the high morale of men from the Coast Guard who are assigned tours of duty, usually for two years, at remote and desolate stations around the world.

Freddie Reinhardt called on me. He is enthusiastically interested in his new occupation as European representative of Stanford Research Institute, a non-profit organization. His headquarters are in Zurich, from which he will have to do extensive travelling. Freddie is an able and attractive man.

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Bill Benton flew down from Edinburgh this afternoon and came to see me. He was joyful over the success of the Britannica celebration. Hubert Humphrey is a close friend of his, and Benton expects to commit himself to a vigorous role in the campaign. He thinks Hubert will get the nomination. He is now dickering with George Weidenfeld to buy a minority interest in George's publishing house, with an option to take it over completely in the event of Weidenfeld's retirement or death. He spoke of the sums involved as if they were mere trifles; this does not surprise me, for I have never before heard him, in respect to a business transaction, use terms of less than a million dollars. He said within a few years he expected the Encyclopaedia Britannica and its associated enterprises to have a net annual income of more than thirty million dollars. [redacted] If so, this would be a lush prospect for him, since he owns one-half of it, the other portion belonging to the University of Chicago. Bill is lunching with the Prime Minister tomorrow.

E and I went to dine tonight with the Weidenfelds. It was the first time I had been in their new house at Hyde Park Gate. It is large, and has a fine garden with a tennis court in it. There was a good mixed company, with the Lippmanns, Dick Crossman, David Harlech present Bill Benton was there, as was Arthur Schlesinger. When we left before midnight, additional people were still coming in.

May 17, 1968 - Friday

Ben Wood came to see me this morning. He has been away from Vietnam for more than a month on vacation. In his opinion, our military effort is going much better there, and the morale of the South Vietnamese armed forces has noticeably improved. He lives in a province where the Viet Cong are strongly represented, and having had several close shaves, is lucky to be alive.

I lunched at the Law Society's house, 60 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn. This is, as regards architecture and decoration, one of the best medium sized Georgian houses I have seen in London. There was a company of ten, in which was included Lord Chancellor Gardner and the chief of Scotland Yard. I talked to my Scotland Yard neighbor about the use of force against demonstrators. He is stout in his opinion that the British police should never use arms, since if they did, [redacted] it would escalate [redacted] attempts at violence. I asked him

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whether he considered fire hoses in the prohibited category. He said yes, because immediately, although they have no lethal effect, the police would be accused of brutality. He thought the most effective means they had for controlling mobs was the use of horses, since public feeling is so easily aroused here at any attempt to injure an animal. He does not have any information leading him to anticipate serious demonstrations against our Embassy in the near future.

I was attracted by a sign over a small silver shop a few doors from where I lunched, and bought there some articles for Albany.

Bill Benton telephoned me this afternoon, to say his lunch with the Prime Minister went well, although he (Benton) had taken on so much whisky, white and red wine, and brandy, that he had retired to bed, from which he was now reading me his notes. He is insistent I pass on to Averell in Paris what the PM said about the Conference: (1) Wilson has a strong personal affection for Harriman. (2) He would like me to ask Averell to come over, presumably for a friendly stay at our house, under which cover they could discuss the Conference together. It would be well, if possible, to do this in about two weeks. (3) It is important to keep Tommy Thompson in Moscow, to serve as a liaison with the Soviet Government. (4) If any break occurs in the negotiations, it will come quickly, dramatically, and unexpectedly. (5) North Vietnam is operating on totally erroneous information about forthcoming US elections, and founding its policy on these errors. (6) If our Presidential candidates as named by our party conventions cannot be accused of being "appeasers", North Vietnam will then move quickly to try to reach a solution.

Benton is anxious I pass on the above thoughts to Harriman. He said Wilson had spoken bitterly about Walt Rostow and his tactics during the meeting over a year ago here with Kosygin, which the PM still thinks might have culminated successfully if he had not been so much interfered with by US vacillations. Also, Bill buttered me up with kind remarks he said were made to him about me by the PM.

I went tonight to a stag party where I was the guest of honor of our Marine Security Guard. It took place at Carlton Mansions, where the members live.

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Reginald Carey called on me this afternoon with his wife. He was brought up in Baltimore, and I went to school with several of his brothers. He is now retired from his sugar business in Colorado, and [redacted] exploring the possibilities of selling partic[illegible]tions in a Mutual Fund owned by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. He asked my opinion about the English market for such securities. I told him I thought under present conditions, especially given the enormous premium payable for the purchase of dollars, the prospects were dim.

The Marine Security Guard party was a dandy. It was the first time enlisted men here have had a Marine Corps Mess Night. It took place in their quarters, which [redacted] bedecked with flowers and decorations. Chairs, glass, silver and other necessities were leased from a caterer, we not only had an excellent dinner, but an impressive array of wines ranging through Moselle to claret to champagne to Port. The whole was topped off at the end with brandy and coffee. I have never seen people with such impeccable manners, though in view of the guests having been asked to appear for an entire hour before dinner, during which cocktails and other spirits were served, I was surprised not to find a more boisterous company.

Our Marine hosts had 23 guests, including members of the Embassy, Admiral Kirn, Colonel Lanagan (Force Marine Officer, London), Colonel Hunt (Commanding Officer from Washington), Major Williams (Commanding Officer from Frankfurt) and other Marines, as well as a representative from the Royal Marines, from the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and Mr. Garrard, Chief Superintendent of Scotland Yard, who has been such a friend of ours in suppressing demonstrators against the Embassy. I made a speech, winding up by telling De Myers' story of the 80-year old widower who decided to have a lively evening in a nightclub. He ordered a bottle of champagne, and was soon joined by one of the pretty girls from the bar, who asked to share it with him, an invitation he gladly accepted. After they had knocked off another bottle of champagne, she politely asked him if he would not like to go upstairs with her. He said he was flattered, but his parents would be shocked if he did so. Amazed by the idea he could have living parents, she asked their names. He answered "Mother Nature and Father Time."

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Superintendent Garrard made a speech, concluding with the tale of a school mistress who shortly after the last demonstration against our Embassy asked her young pupils to write short essays expressing their opinion of the behavior of the police. One boy scribbled a few words on a piece of paper and handed it to the school mistress. It read "The British Police are bastards." As some of the other essays were unsatisfactory, she asked them to have another try on the following day. When they did so, after listening to a discourse from her about how marvelous was the Metropolitan Force, he amended his previous statement so that it read "The Police are clever bastards."

I have never attended a dinner where there were so many toasts, at least 25 in all, which we drank in Port. When we [redacted] finished dealing with each other, attention was turned to the three maids, the cook and the bar tender. Although the vinous consumption was high, no one seemed unduly affected by it. I was taken by one Marine to his room, where he surreptitiously keeps an Alsatian dog. Another, not to be outdone, opened for me a steel [redacted] trunk, within which, curled in a shoe, was a 3½ foot young boa constrictor. He said he fed the boa constrictor mice, but one day being unable to procure a supply, introduced a hamster, which bit the boa constrictor and had to be liberated. They also had a fine aquarium of fish, in which a tiny shark consorted with beautiful Siamese fighting fish. [redacted] I was told the [redacted] male fighting fish never battle with each other, but only with females. [redacted]

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May 19, 1968 - Saturday

I reported, with Ron Spiers, Jock Stoddard and Dick Hennes, at Admiral McCain's office, where the Special State-Defense Study Group was being briefed. This group is headed by General Wood, his Deputy being Ambassador Bob McClintock. Since we had already provided a lengthy answer to their questionnaire about the situation in Britain regarding base rights, I confined myself largely to an exposition on British politics and economics, lasting a half-hour or longer. At the end of it, I was [redacted] interrogated.

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May 19, 1968 - Sunday

E and I took off this morning by train to lunch with Diana Phipps at Buscot Parsonage. She and her mother have done wonders with this house, and it, together with its garden, is a little gem. Diana cooked us a real chef's lunch. We [redacted] lost our way after getting off the railway train at Swindon, and did not arrive until two o'clock. Leaving about 3:30, we found a good deal of traffic on the road, missed the train at Swindon, went on to Reading, and finally arrived in London at dinner time. There I read such telegrams as I had not disposed of yesterday, including a message from the Secretary to Michael Stewart about the latter's visit to Moscow on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Stewart was in the country, and his advisors scattered, so I telephoned Bill Bundy in Washington, who agreed I should put off my interview until Monday.

May 20, 1968 - Monday

I went down with Bill Brubeck to see Michael Stewart this morning. He had with him Paul Gore-Booth, Don Maitland, Peter Wilkinson, and several other staff experts.

Since Averell [redacted] hearkened to my request to consider sending some one over to brief the Foreign Minister before his departure for the Soviet Union, by [redacted] dispatching Bill Sullivan and Dan Davidson, who have an appointment at the Foreign Office this afternoon, I suggested to Stewart that he not give an immediate reaction to the Secretary's message, but after considering it, could deal with it that afternoon when Sullivan and Davidson were present.

The Secretary's message was:

Our report on the morning interview [redacted] read:

Went home for lunch, to which we [redacted] invited:

Back at the office, I was briefed by Averell's emissaries, before accompanying them with Brubeck to the Foreign Office. Sullivan made an excellent exposition of the situation as he had sized it up in Paris. The report on this interview was:

The situation in France is quite critical, and there are even murmurs concerning the possible overthrow of the Government. Millions of workers are on strike. The Odeon Theatre has been occupied by Communists, who say they will not have any more bourgeois plays performed there.

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FOR AMBASSADOR FROM SECRETARY

1. You should convey following points to Stewart as our suggestions for his Moscow discussions and as a personal message from me. Please report reaction.

2. Role of Co-Chairmen. I assume one of the matters Stewart will necessarily explore will be how the Soviets (as well as the British) expect to play a role as the Paris talks unfold. In this sense, mere fact that Soviets have invited Stewart -- after long period of rejecting even the appearance of serious action by the Co-Chairmen -- must suggest that they have this very much on their own minds. Assume Stewart knows that Soviet representatives in Paris have indicated a desire to stay very closely posted on the talks from the US side -- as we assume they are already doing on the Hanoi side. (Dobrynin implied fairly close Soviet contact with Hanoi in a conversation with us this week.) In other words, Soviets clearly contemplate a close watching brief and remaining in a position to offer advice to Hanoi as their own, though -- so far as we can detect -- no desire whatever to act as a channel, which is in accordance with their past position.

3. Question beyond this is whether Soviets are now giving any thought to action by Co-Chairmen to convene any form of conference. We have steadily assumed that Hanoi does not wish a "Geneva Conference" (even with some changes in membership) on Vietnam; GVN would certainly be very skeptical of this, and so would we, because of both Chinese and French roles that would be implied. Hence, while Stewart might quietly be trying to find out whether there is any change in Soviet view, we hope he will not encourage any thought of such action at the present time. It seems to us clearly wiser that talks proceed on private bilateral basis, expanding at the appropriate time to include GVN. (For Stewart's private information, we have in mind a "your side/our side" format that would handle the NLF problem without recognition of any claims for status on their part, and we have basic GVN concurrence in this plan.) Such talks would come to grips with all major issues, possibly with internal political structure in SVN handled in some fashion by South Vietnamese away from the table. Point is that we could visualize some wider conference as being useful only at a much later stage, when it is necessary to firm up supervision, posture of countries outside the area, and similar matters. This seems to fit with Hanoi's own view distinguishing between "talks" or "conversations" (their present term) and "negotiations".

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4. WHILE DISCOURAGING ANY POSSIBILITY OF THIS SORT, WE CLEARLY BELIEVE THAT CO-CHAIRMEN CAN AND SHOULD HAVE CONTINUING QUIET ROLE, AND IT IS IN LINE WITH THIS BELIEF THAT WE ARE KEEPING BRITISH CLOSELY INFORMED AND ALSO STAYING IN TOUCH WITH SOVIETS.

5. DMZ AND LAOS. HOWEVER, WE DO FEEL MOST STRONGLY THAT KEY TO STOPPING THE BOMBING MAY WELL LIE IN RESTORATION OF THE DMZ AND IN COMPLIANCE BY BOTH SIDES WITH THE LAOS ACCORDS. WE HOPE STEWART CAN STRONGLY URGE SOVIETS THAT THESE WOULD BE SOUND ACTIONS THAT COULD PRODUCE REAL CONFIDENCE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD FAITH THROUGH THE TALKS -- AS WELL AS HAVING THE MAJOR ADVANTAGE THAT THEY WOULD OPERATE ON A SELF-EXPLANATORY BASIS AND WITHOUT NECESSARY ADMISSION ON HANOI'S PART THAT IT IS BREACHING THE DMZ OR VIOLATING THE LAOS ACCORDS. THUS WE STRONGLY HOPE STEWART CAN URGE THESE STEPS ON THE SOVIETS, ON THEIR MERITS ALONE.

6. MOREOVER, CO-CHAIRMEN AS SUCH COULD HAVE MAJOR ROLE IN MAKING EXPLICIT OR TACIT AGREEMENT ON THESE POINTS PRACTICALLY EFFECTIVE. IN CASE OF DMZ, RESTORATION OF ICC PRESENCE IN DMZ WOULD BE SIGNIFICANT STEP FORWARD, AND CO-CHAIRMEN COULD PLAY MAJOR ROLE IN INITIATING THIS -- PERHAPS QUIETLY. WE SHOULD NOTE, HOWEVER, THAT STUDIES BOTH BY US AND BY THE CANADIANS (WHO OF COURSE PROPOSED THIS LAST APRIL) MAKE IT CLEAR THAT EVEN A BROADLY EFFECTIVE ICC PRESENCE IN DMZ REQUIRES BOTH ADDITIONAL FORCES AND ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT (HELICOPTERS) IF IT IS TO PROVIDE A REAL CONFIDENCE LEVEL THAT DMZ IS BEING RESPECTED.

7. IN THE CASE OF LAOS, CO-CHAIRMEN AGAIN COULD INITIATE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE ICC ACTION THAN HAS EVER EXISTED, TO PROVIDE CONFIDENCE THAT 1962 AGREEMENTS WERE BEING RESPECTED. IN THIS CONNECTION, WE HAVE OF COURSE REPEATEDLY SUPPORTED THE IDEA OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN RECONVENING THE GENEVA CONFERENCE ON LAOS. WE WOULD REMAIN FAVORABLE TO THIS POSSIBILITY, BUT IT MAY BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE PRESENT SCENE NOT TO HAVE A SPEARATE DIPLOMATIC ENCLAVE -- WHICH COULD CONFUSE THE PICTURE -- BUT RATHER TO HAVE THE CO-CHAIRMEN PREPARED TO ACT WITHIN THEIR PRESENT POWERS.

8. THE DMZ AND LAOS ISSUES OF COURSE RELATE DIRECTLY TO THE IMMEDIATE BUSINESS IN PARIS OF SEEING WHETHER WE CAN GET A SATISFACTORY PICTURE OF FUTURE RESTRAINT ON THE OTHER SIDE, TO PERMIT US TO STOP THE BOMBING TOTALLY. WE REMAIN PREPARED TO TAKE THIS ACTION, BUT STEWART SHOULD UNDERSTAND CLEARLY THAT THE EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH LEVEL OF INFILTRATION IN RECENT MONTHS-- APPARENTLY CONTINUING AND POSSIBLY INCREASING SINCE MARCH 31- PLUS THE SIGNIFICANT AND PREDOMINANTLY NORTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY ACTIONS IN THE SOUTH (INCLUDING THE ATTACK OF SAIGON) HAVE CREATED A VERY DIFFERENT PICTURE THAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO EXIST AT THE TIME THE PRESIDENT SPOKE IN SAN ANTONIO-- OR EVEN WHEN SECRETARY CLIFFORD MENTIONED A "NORMAL" RATE OF INFILTRATION IN JANUARY. HE SHOULD KNOW THAT WE HAVE ALREADY MADE THESE POINTS FORCEFULLY TO THE SOVIETS, TOGETHER WITH OUR CLEAR CONSLUSION THAT WE NEED AS A MINIMUM A "STRONG IMPRESSION" THAT HANOI REALLY WILL EXERCISE RESTRAINTS THAT WOULD PERMIT THE TALKS TO CONTINUE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD FAITH AND WITHOUT HANOI TRYING TO SHOOT ITS WAY TO VICTORY. WHATEVER THE SEMANTICS OF THE SAN ANTONIO FORMULA, ITS BASIC OBJECTIVE WAS TO PRODUCE A SITUATION IN WHICH WE COULD BE CONFIDENT THAT HANOI WAS NOT SEEKING TO USE A BOMBING CESSATION TO CHANGE THE MILITARY BALANCE IN ITS FAVOR. THE EVENTS OF RECENT MONTHS HAVE NECESSARILY MADE US MORE INSISTENT ON BOTH A HIGH LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE AND ON FAIRLY SPECIFIC ELEMENTS OF AT LEAST TACIT UNDERSTANDING. HENCE, OUR URGING THAT RESTORATION OF THE DMZ AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAOS ACCORDS BE CLEAR EXAMPLES OF THE KINDS OF RESTRAINT WE WOULD NEED.

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9. SOVIET ACTION IN THE EVENT WE STOPPED THE BOMBING. IN ADDITION TO THE QUESTION OF WHAT HANOI WOULD DO IF WE STOPPED THE BOMBING TOTALLY, WE REMAIN ALSO DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT WHAT THE SOVIETS WILL DO. STEWART SHOULD KNOW THAT IN VARIOUS CONVERSATIONS, WE HAVE HAD SUGGESTIONS THAT OUR STOPPING THE BOMBING WOULD AT LEAST CHANGE IN DEGREE THE SOVIET COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT NORTH VIETNAM FULLY WITH MILITARY EQUIPMENT. WE HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO PIN THIS DOWN, OR IN PARTICULAR TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE SOVIETS WOULD ALTER NOT ONLY THEIR SUPPLY OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT RELEVANT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE NORTH (WHICH WOULD TEND TO DROP AUTOMATICALLY) OR WOULD ACTUALLY CUT BACK ON THE MAJOR QUANTITIES OF SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENT (AS WELL AS TRUCKS AND POL) THAT THEY HAVE BEEN SENDING IN THE PAST YEAR FOR USE IN THE SOUTH AND IN MOVING MEN AND EQUIPMENT TO THE SOUTH AT THE LEVELS WE HAVE SEEN IN THE PAST 5-6 MONTHS. WE URGE THAT STEWART STRONGLY TAKE THE LINE THAT, IF WE ARE TO STOP THE BOMBING TOTALLY, THE SOVIETS SHOULD PLAY THEIR PART IN MOVING TOWARD DE-ESCALATION BY CUTTING BACK NOT ONLY THEIR MILITARY SUPPLIES TO THE NORTH BUT THEIR SUPPLIES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT THAT GO TO THE SOUTH AND ARE RELATED TO MOVEMENT TOWARD THE SOUTH.

10. NATURE OF AN ULTIMATE SETTLEMENT. THE ABOVE POINTS OF COURSE RELATE TO THE QUESTION OF STOPPING THE BOMBING. ON THE WIDER QUESTION OF A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT, WE HAVE ALREADY TRIED IN PARIS TO IDENTIFY APPARENT AREAS OF AT LEAST VERBAL AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE STATUS OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND THE GENEVA ACCORDS--AND WE ASSUME STEWART IS FAMILIAR WITH HARRIMAN'S STATEMENT OF MAY 15 ON THESE SUBJECTS. IN ADDITION, HARRIMAN IS HITTING HARD IN THE PARIS TALKS ON THE PRESENCE OF NVA FORCES IN THE SOUTH, AND THE ABSURDITY OF HANOI'S PERSISTENT DENIAL OF THIS FACT. IT SEEMS OBVIOUS THAT WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO COME TO GRIPS WITH SUCH ISSUES AS TROOP WITHDRAWAL UNLESS HANOI IN SOME FASHION CONCEDES THE FACT OF ITS MILITARY (AND SUBVERSIVE) FORCES BEING THE SOUTH. ALL THESE ARE POINTS ON WHICH WE URGE STEWART TO SUPPORT THE REASONABLENESS OF OUR POSITION, AND TO URGE THE SOVIETS TO EXERT WHAT INFLUENCE THEY CAN ON HANOI TO MAKE PROGRESS POSSIBLE.

11. ON THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE SOUTH, STEWART SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH OUR POSITION, AS OUTLINED BY HARRIMAN IN PARIS AND IN MY STATEMENT OF THIS WEEK, REFERRING IN TURN TO THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THIEU IN CANBERRA. FOR HIS INFORMATION, WHILE THE SOVIETS HAVE PAID LIP-SERVICE TO HAOI'S COALITION POSITION-- BASED ON THE NLF PROGRAM-- THEY HAVE ALSO EVINCED INTEREST AT SOME LEVELS IN PROCEDURES SUCH AS SUPERVISED ELECTIONS THAT GO BEYOND ANY POSITION WE ARE YET PREPARED TO TAKE BUT THAT COULD EVENTUALLY BE CONSISTENT WITH OUR BASIS PRINCIPLE OF FREE POLITICAL CHOICE. WE DO NOT REPEAT NOT URGE THAT STEWART TRY TO GET DEEPLY INTO THIS SUBJECT. HOWEVER, IF IT IS RAISED ON THE SOVIET SIDE, WE HOPE THAT HE CAN SUPPORT OUR BASIC POSITION OF FREE POLITICAL CHOICE BY ALL SOUTH VIETNAMESE (THE PRESIDENT'S MARCH 31 SPEECH), AND PERHAPS GO ON TO ASK WHETHER THE SOVIETS HAVE ANY IDEAS THAT WOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THIS PRINCIPLE.

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12. CAMBODIA. AS STEWART WILL HAVE NOTED, HARRIMAN INCLUDED RESPECT FOR THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND NEUTRALITY OF CAMBODIA IN HIS MAY 15 PROPOSALS. WE HOPE THAT STEWART CAN AT LEAST MENTION THIS POINT IN TWO SENSES: FIRST, THAT SUCH A RESPECT BY BOTH SIDES WOULD BE A MAJOR STEP FORWARD, WITH AN APPROPRIATE ROLE FOR THE CO-CHAIRMEN AND THE ICC IN WATCHING OVER IT. SECONDLY, THAT EVEN IF THIS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED AT AN EARLY POINT, THE PROPOSALS FOR STRENGTHENING THE ICC THAT WE HAVE CONSISTENTLY BACKED (AND ON WHICH WILSON WAS BRIEFED IN JANUARY BEFORE GOING TO MOSCOW) REMAIN VALID AND COULD BE RAPIDLY IMPLEMENTED IF THE SOVIETS BACKED THEM AND EXERTED THE INFLUENCE THEY OBVIOUSLY POSSESS WITH THE POLES AND TO A LESSER DEGREE THE INDIANS. IN OTHER WORDS, WE HOPE STEWART WILL NOT REPEAT NOT OVERLOOK THE CAMBODIAN ISSUE, EVEN THOUGH IT IS OF LESSER MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE THAN THE OTHERS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

13. UK REPRESENTATIVES HAVE INQUIRED WHETHER MEMBER OF PARIS DELEGATION CAN GO TO LONDON ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY TO BRIEF BRITISH DELEGATION BEFORE ITS DEPARTURE. PLEASE ADVISE STETART THAT WE HAVE RAISED THIS QUESTION WITH THE DELEGATION AND WE SHOULD HAVE WORD FROM PARIS SHORTLY ABOUT WHETHER THIS IS FEASIBLE IN LIGHT OF SCHEDULE OF TALKS EARLY NEXT WEEK.

RUSK

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OUTGOING Amembassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE Control:

Date: May 20, 1968

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE

INFO: Amembassy PARIS IMMEDIATE

LONDON

NODIS/HARVAN

FROM AMBASSADOR BRUCE

1. I met with the Foreign Secretary this morning and discussed the Secretary's telegram. He had Gore-Booth and Maitland present, and I emphasized Secretary's message being closely held on our side, and in accordance with my telephone conversation with Bundy said I expected no detailed response before he had fuller opportunity to reflect on matter. Following are Foreign Secretary's preliminary reactions. He will comment more fully in meeting with Sullivan and Davidson scheduled at 1600 this afternoon.

2. Noting the Secretary's emphasis on reciprocation by Hanoi with respect to the DMZ, Laos and Cambodia for complete bombing stop, Foreign Secretary asked whether we have any information indicating Hanoi might make concessions

Drafted by: POL:WHBrubeck:hc
May 20, 1968

Approving Officer: Ambassador Bruce

Concurrence:

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Date:

despite their discouraging public statements. I said I 2.
did not know but emphasized potential importance of Soviet influence with Hanoi. Stewart said he will concentrade on this question in Moscow and look for any clue that Soviets might reduce their supply role when an agreement is in prospect. He thought question of Soviet arms supply very difficult and will require some consideration of how to approach it.

3. Foreign Secretary repeated several times his agreement that Secretary's message seems to him the right approach, in particular sticking to the contribution the UK and Soviets can make together as co-chairmen but stopping short of any suggestion for re-convening Geneva Conference. Both he and Core-Booth thought the Soviets could be particularly helpful in working on the Poles toward strengthening the ICC, and appreciated linkage of Laos and DMZ for policing Hanoi's communications to South. Foreign Secretary noted that Soviets have been very legalistic, taking position/ICC powers of can be changed only by Geneva Conference.

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However he thought there was room for discussion whether co-chairmen have competence on their own to take steps to make ICC supervision more effective.

4. Foreign Secretary noted that while Soviets have usually avoided mentioning co-chairmen role (e.g. last Wilson-Kosygin communique spoke of acting "jointly" rather than as co-chairmen), in New York conversation last September Soviets had suggested co-chairmen machinery useful and should be kept in being. Also Gromyko invitation of May 10 for Moscow visit contained phrase expressing hope that "as co-chairman" the UK would show understanding for the position of Hanoi in the Paris talks.

5. Foreign Secretary arrives Moscow Wednesday night, Thursday schedule includes two meetings with Gromyko, one with Kosygin, possibly with Brezhnev, and return Friday morning. Foreign ~~SEC~~ Secretary very appreciative of Secretary's message. Said it is "increasingly clear"

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